ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,022—New Series. BOMBAY:- MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st March.
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	F. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 4th	April 18th
May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21st, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrev	April 3.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 21, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	8
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 29th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th March, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be......Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant...	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by over-work	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia ...	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently *on ice*.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

Beg to call attention to their
FINE BRANDS OF OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

FINE OLD GLENLIVET
AND
HIGHLAND MALT,

which are
UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER BRANDS
IN THE INDIAN MARKET.

PRICE		Cash.		Credit.	
	Fine Old Glenlivet ....Rs.	25	0	28	0
	Highland Malt.......... ,,	26	0	29	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.Rs.	7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	„	25	„	6 0	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11 0	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9 0	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7 0	„
Princes as (small size)	„	50	„	5 0	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6 0	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5 0	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	4 8	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4 0	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (? ?)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SHHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	„	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	„	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	„	25	„	10	0
Reg. Reina	„	25	„	7	8
Trabucos	„	25	„	3	4
Caliope	,,	50	„	6	0
Damas	„	100	„	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	„	50	„	5	8
Hidalgas	„	100	„	10	0
* Corea	„	25	„	5	0
Carolina	„	100	„	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	„	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2	8
„ "Cavendish, Strong"	„	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	„ „	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	„ „	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europa via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficient beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's Saline underwent a most searching experience of many years' duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils, Sickness, Feverishness and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it an established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other existing preparation.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION is solved by Kemp's Effervescent, which is made in this country, and has not therefore to be remitted for at 1-1½ per rupee.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

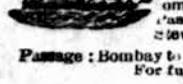
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL" ..	4,100	500	27th March.



THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

PRODUCTS OF VICTORIA-AUSTRALIA.

WITH a view to the introduction of the Unrepresented VICTORIAN PRODUCTS into INDIA, Samples thereof will be displayed on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, from 10 o'clock a.m. and [illegible] and others are cordially invited to attend. Entrance at South end door.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to be present.

Wines, Brandy, Oils, Quinine Wine, Preserved Meats, Concentrated Milk, Butter, Cheese, Jams, Preserved Fruits, Sauces, Biscuits, Flour, Compressed Forage, Tallow, Eucalyptus Oils and Extracts of Frankoline, Seeds, Leather, Soap, Preservitas, and Red Gum Syrup.

S. W. ROWE,
J. KELLY,
Official Representatives of the Government of Victoria.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 24th March, 1894.

DON'T DIE OF FEVERS!!

USE

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Is a special boon to Residents and frequenters of

MALARIAL DISTRICTS AND LOW AND DAMP PLACES.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Cures and prevents Fever, Ague and all affections arising from Biliary Derangements caused by Malaria, such as Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, old, Influenza or Epidemic Fevers. Is of immense benefit in Facial Neuralgia, Headache, Hemicrania, Sciatica and in Rheumatic Fevers. If once tried no other Remedy is required. Sold by all Chemists for Re. 1-0.

POPULAR REMEDIES
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BENSON'S

PRICKATONE.

For the relief and cure of
PRICKLY HEAT.
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

BENSON'S

PIMPLE WASH.

Removes Pimple, Tan, Freckles and other Blemishes of the Skin.
Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3	4	7 feet by 9 feet	7	0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	4	6	7 „ „ 10 „	8	0
6 „ „ 6 „	4	0	7 „ „ 12 „	9	8
6 „ „ 8 „	5	6	7 „ „ 14 „	11	0
6 „ „ 9 „	6	0	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6	4
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4	8	7½ „ „ 10 „	8	8
6½ „ „ 9 „	6	12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10	4
6½ „ „ 10 „	7	8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12	0
6½ „ „ 12 „	9	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15	8
6¾ „ „ 6¾ „	4	14	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7	4
6¾ „ „ 8 „	6	0	8½ „ „ 10 „	8	14
6¾ „ „ 9 „	6	12	8½ „ „ 20 „	17	12
6¾ „ „ 10 „	7	8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21	4
6¾ „ „ 12 „	9	0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	8	0
7 „ „ 7 „	5	8	9 „ „ 9 „	9	8
7 „ „ 8 „	6	5	10 „ „ 3½ „	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2	2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5 „ „ 6 „	2	8	7 „ „ 7 „	4	2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3	2	7 „ „ 9 „	5	4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2	9	7 „ „ 10 „	6	0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3	8	7 „ „ 12 „	7	4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5	3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4	8
6 „ „ 6 „	3	0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5	10
6 „ „ 7 „	3	8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6	9
6 „ „ 8 „	4	0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7	8
6 „ „ 9 „	4	8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9	6
6 „ „ 10 „	5	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11	4
6 „ „ 11 „	5	8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

Damask Patterns.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 3 6
20 „ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 12 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6 4	32 by 72 inches......	16 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6 0	32 by 54 inches......	10 0
32 by 45	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Striped Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6 0	28 by 36 inches......	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price as. 8 Per Yard.
Free Samples on Application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE,

ESPLANADE.

RETURN OF
WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

COMMENCING
THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH,
WITH
"R Y BLAS."

Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND
LADY HARRIS,
AFTERNOON CONCERT,
At the TOWN HALL,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),
In AID of the FOUNDLING INSTITUTE.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo..."Soldiers' Chorus"..................Gounod. Mr. DOVE.
2. Song ...."The Yeoman's Wedding" ...Poniatowsky. Mr. STANDAGE.
3. Violin and Piano Duo."Tannhauser" ....Wagner. Miss PEDRAZA and Mr. HAMILTON.
4. Song ...."Oft in the Stilly Night"...... Moore. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
5. Piano Solo..."Invitation to the Waltz".....Weber-Tausig. Mr. HAMILTON.
6. Trio ...."Adagio from Symphony".....Mendelssohn. Messrs. STELLA DOVE and HAMILTON.
7. Song ...."Dreams" ....Tosti. Mr. STANDAGE.
8. Violin Solo.."Mazourk Caprice" ....Bohm. Miss PEDRAZA.
9. Song..........."If Thy Love" ....Trotere. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
10. Piano Solo."Hungarian Rhapsody" ....Liszt. Mr. HAMILTON.

To Commence at 5-30 P.M.
Reserved Seats...... ... ... Rs. 2.
Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Admission Re. 1.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.

FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms, Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with LIBERALITY and SECURITY.

MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.

The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.

Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. M. MORLEY.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatti, near the "Islam Club," valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture, Brussels carpets, ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong glass fronted English built brougham on C springs, a powerful black waler, a large collection of valuable law books and law reports, &c., the property of the late V. K. DHAYRIAVAN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORE DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of crates, casks of zinc sheets, hogsheads, empty casks, telegraph wire, China round jars, iron bracket plates, C. I. telegraph post, buttons, rasp bolts, leather cuttings, showels, rubber cuttings, scrap iron files, manilla tail ropes, horse hair, old papers, cloth cuttings, cotton and woollen clothings, and many other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases rich table ornaments, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, &c., the property of JAMES A. LATIMER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 12th days of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 11th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, in the County of Aberdeen, N B Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thorburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, King William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Savile, of Bombay, their constituted attorney, were Plaintiffs and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hassumally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhossari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a merchant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, the Executrix and Executors of the last will of the said deceased, Bhaially Lalmeya, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya, residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, and Saleybhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumally, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hosein bin Shaik Abdul Kadur, his guardian ad litem, and N. C. Macleod, Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, now an Insolvent, were defendants.

LOT No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1894, at 4 P. M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Bhooleshwar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Valubhdas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tenants of Khoja Hassum Allibhoy and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustamjee Pestonjee Oomrigar, and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Hassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said Receiver, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 807 and 2566 and under New No. 7971, old survey Nos. 879 and 880 and new survey No. 4,301, and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, afterwards under No. 97, and is now assessed under Ward No. 7362, Streets Nos. 231-233, Duncan Road.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of a passage formed by Narrondas Goverdhundas and Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhooleshwar, now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of nine kathees (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 2 and bounded on the east by a piece of land late the property of David Sassoon, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Mahomedally Abdoolally, on the west by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Jeewanjee Esmaljee together with the dwelling house messuage or bungalow thereon now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3885 and 3887 (1) street No. 72 74 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the possession of the Receiver in the said suit.

LOT No. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-four square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i. e., on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the south by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the west by land now or late of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and on the north by a street now called Mahomedan Street, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl and stables erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3878, Street No. 65, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanali Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 5 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and three square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on the East by a passage known as Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, on the South by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the West by the said Ripon Road, and on the North by a passage, together with the messuage dwelling house or chawl thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3880, Street No. 67, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassonally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOTS Nos. 3 and 4 (now divided by the Ripon Road aforesaid) are computed to contain together three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square feet (equal to 8½ Kathees) and form the residue of two pieces of land together containing seven thousand square feet (equal to 14 Kathees) which were afterwards thrown together after deducting therefrom the area of land taken by the Municipality to form a portion of the said road amounting to 5½ Kathees and which two last-mentioned pieces of land were respectively formerly described as follows, viz:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, in Bhooleshwar sub-district, in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 7 Kathies (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 7 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said Lessor to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage, named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdoolallee Abdool Hoosein.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolabdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street in Bhooleshwar sub-district in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent at 7 Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 6, and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdass, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Cyoom Tyabally, and on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

On SUNDAY, the 1st April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, on the Sea side, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate ebonywood iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a sweet-toned organ by Rose and Co., a first-rate large size musical box, 1 and 4-lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, double-wicks wall lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Bombay and Brussels carpets, handsome satsuma and jhanga flower vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of the late Mr. BOMANJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR AND PUNCHGANI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (unless previously sold by private contract), by order of the surviving Executor of the will of the late W. A. L. McKenzie, Esquire:—

LOT No. 1.

A large piece of land, with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Westward," situate at Mahableshwar, registered No. 24, in the office of the Superintendent. The bungalow is furnished and is close to "Bella Vista" and "Rockdale," and is considered one of the best sites on the hill. The annual Government assessment is Rs. 8-1 for this and lot No. 2, and will be apportioned. The furniture is included in the sale. The letting value of the bungalow for the hot season is Rs. 1,000 and during the cold season Rs. 200.

LOT No. 2.

A small piece of land at Mahableshwar, with a bungalow and outhouses thereon, known as "Park Hall." This property adjoins Lot No. 1, and is let for the coming hot season for Rs. 500. Its usually letting value is Rs. 600. The bungalow has a good reputation, and is furnished. The furniture will be included in the sale.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land containing 11 acres and 35 goonthas with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagle's Nest," at Mahableshwar, registered No. 44, in Superintendent's Office. It is situate in a prominent position in the Lodwick and Sidney Point Road, is close to the "Dhoby's Waterfall," and commands an extensive beautiful view. The bungalow is pucka-built with corrugated iron roof, and is completely furnished, and has glass and crockeryware all included in the sale. Extensive servants' quarters and stabling. Rent for hot season Rs 650 to 700, and for cold season Rs. 60 per month. Annual assessment Rs. 34-14.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of land, with two bungalows standing thereon, known as "Willie Cottage" and "Arthur Cottage," situate at Panchgani. These bungalows are in the same compound, about 70 feet distant from each other, and each of them yields Rs. 300 per annum. They are plainly furnished, and the furniture is included in the sale. These properties will, if necessary to suit the convenience of purchasers, be sold separately.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the executor, or to the undersigned, to whom also Tenders for purchase by private contract may be made.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT COLABA, GRANT BUILDING.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction, at the Grant Building, No. 1, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c.

The property of A. MURRAY, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, FLANNEL, SILK GHATPOTE, IRON SAFE, &c

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Huridas Veerjee, traded under the name of Runchhore Jagari, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop, in the Govind Bhanjee's Cloth Markets near the Jooma Musjid, consisting pieces of coloured sarries, silk-bordered dhoties and sarries, grey shirtings, white lupetas, long cloth, jacconets, dhoties, turbans, flannels, purmatta, night caps, khun cloth, coloured jacconets, iron treasury safe, metha boxes, brass deevi, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of vacant land at Parel near the B. B. and C. I. Railway station advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 square piano and 1 harmonium.

A quantity of fancy bamboo furniture, consisting of centre table and teapoys, light chairs, book-stand, gardinier, card and wine tables, mirror back chiffoniers, cabinets, corner cabinets, book case, music-stand, hat-stand, &c.

A few musical boxes and musical cabinets of English and Indian airs.

By order of the executors of the late Capt. R. W. PRESTON—

A quantity of saddlery including a saddle by Souter and Co., leather trunk, portmanteaux, hat box, tiffin basket, gram crusher, &c.

By order of the Singer Manufacturing Company a few articles of jewellery received from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong second-hand double seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
The property of Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malek Tozar—
1 English-built barouche on C springs, with a pair of handsome silver grey Arab mares, about 15 hands, and a set of double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF KURRACHEE TUNDA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Thucker Soorjee Damjee by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.

175 to 200 Dhocras Kurrachee Tunda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, MINERAL WATER AND LITHO STONES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Watchmaker, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Unger, trading under the name of William Murray and Co., the following wines, spirits and beer and Litho stones.

131 cases red and white Hungarian wine, in quarts and pints, consisting of Magyara, Badaconyi Riesling, Tokayi and Menes.
13 cases crown brand Pilsener beer, in quarts.
27 „ niersteiner (still hock).
6 „ Laidlaw and Sandeman's whisky.
44 „ dry champagne.
2 „ cognac.
82 „ French claret.
20 „ red burgandy, consisting of Beaujolais, Nuits and Pommard.
2 „ Absenthe.
78 „ Hamper's vichy water.
11 cases litho stones of different sizes.
1 lot loose stones.

The wines will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and will be on view 2 days before sale.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of aloes bark, iron blocks, stone bottles, iron chains, white Hauser cordage, green and red lamps, gallnuts, plaster-o'-Paris whiting, a large quantity of steel bivad cut nails, old leather cuttings, old bags, &c.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort (next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices), the remaining very valuable stock in-trade of a known furniture manufacturer (closing business), designed and executed to order under his own supervision, consisting of French-polished black and teakwood dining room furniture, very neat drawing room suites, covered with tapestry of the finest quality, elegant sideboards, magnificent chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving top office tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, very substantial made single and double bevelled mirror door almiras, neat made chairs, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 28, Tents close to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, wind-proof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. J. Carroll, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th April, and the following days, at 2 P. M., daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a fortnight before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1894.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
3 Month } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, for the Supply of COALS and COKE for 9 months from 1st April to 31st December 1894.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coals." The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item for which he Tenders; and the Acting Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 20th March 1894.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To Elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To Transact any other Business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March to the 9th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased............ ...... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 23 and 21, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an other square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter refered to as Lot. No. II.), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vallibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under street No. 80-82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenth of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, Old Survey No. 7 6 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 6769 6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by Leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobbart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11690, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3296, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 4451 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

LOTS No. 1 and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or together in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 66 OF 1888.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allygur Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort .... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Guly, without the Fort in the City of Bombay. Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 8, and now under Ward No. C 1630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 76 OF 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NAVIVAHU, Widow of the late MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Honorable Mr. Basil Lang, Her Majesty's Acting Advocate-General, residing at Mount Pleasant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of January, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Sha Manmohandas Lakhmidas, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Twenty-fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, having previously thereto made and published his last Will and Testament in the Gujrati Language and character, and bearing date the Sixteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five Probate whereof was granted to Vithaldas Sobharam Hurgowandas Jeewandas (1st Defendant) and Bai Nandkore, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Nineteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THREE Second-hand LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS with Copper Fire Boxes and Brass Tubes. These Boilers may be seen at the Parel Locomotive Workshops, on application to the Locomotive Superintendent.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

Parel, 17th March, 1894.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, who must devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club and have no other occupation, and must be a Single man. He will be required to take up the duties about the 15th May, 1894.

Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 15th April.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, in addition to Board and Quarters.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOW READY.
Price: 8 Annas.

THE A. B. C. OF RIFLE FIRE,

BY CAPTAIN F. CAMPBELL, D.A.A.G. FOR MUSKETRY.

THE Contents include the Correct Methods of conducting the collective Practices of the Annual Course for British and Native Cavalry and Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, which, with the correct Words of command in Fire drills, as approved by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, will be found most useful by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Regulars and Volunteers.

To be had from the Publishers in the following Bindings: Cloth limp, eight annas; cloth boards, one rupee; half-bound, one rupee eight annas. Interleaved Copies may be had at an Extra charge of four annas. Postage extra.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

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FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

David Mills Company, 14, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Grant Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Sierra Lucena (sp), from Penarth; and H. M. S. Euphrates, Portsmouth. On the 24th:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; Cuneria (s), Cardiff; Sutlej (s), Aden; and Hispania (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Dragoman (s), from Aden; Trefusis (s), Port Said; and Alboin (s), Bangkok.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd:—Clan Fraser (s), for Tellicherry; and Mount Hebora (s), Moulmein. On the 24th:—Clyde (s), and Springfield (s), for London; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

Music.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Vasna and Knight Companion entered the dock on Saturday; and the steamer Clyde left it on Friday, and the steamer Pachumba on Saturday.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Ponani and Shastri entered the dock on Thursday and the steamer Sabarmati on Saturday; the steamers Clan Fraser and Mahanadi left it on Friday, and the steamers Shastri and Ponani on Saturday.

Lecture.—A lecture to the English-speaking people, will be delivered by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., L.Th., at 5-30 p.m., to-day, at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside. Subject: "God revealed by Jesus Christ."

Evening Service at Dabool Church.—The Rev. Dr. Anecito M. D'Souza, D.D., D.C.L., attended the evening service, at Dabool Church, on Saturday last, and delivered an appropriate and impressive sermon in Portuguese and Konkani.

National Indian Association.—A meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association takes place to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m., at Miss Anne Walke's office, the Allbless Hospital. The general meeting of the Bombay Branch is to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

Seriously Injured by a Fall.—Vishram Rama, aged eighteen years, residing at Dadar Road, while under the influence of liquor, on the night of the 21st instant, climbed up a cocoanut tree in an oart and fell down to the ground, a height of about thirty feet, sustaining injuries to his arms and side. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

Fall off a Scaffolding.—Posettee Balloo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, was, on Friday afternoon last, standing on a scaffolding and whitewashing the outer walls of a house, at Chuckla Street, when he accidentally slipped his foot, and fell down on to the road, sustaining serious internal injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

Fatal Fall.—At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a Hindu, named Succaram Pathoo, aged twenty-two years, was engaged in painting the outer walls of a house, situated at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, when his foot slipped from the bamboo staging on which he was standing, and he fell down on to the ground, a height of about fifty feet, sustaining serious injuries to his head and body. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. His body was then conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner held an inquest in the afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the instance of Inspector Fleming, Cassibai, a Brahmin woman, lately a servant in the employ of Mr. Nana Ramchunder, a Government pensioner, residing at Girgaum Road, was, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with having committed theft as a servant, of silver vessels, of the value of Rs. 22, the property of her master. A fortnight ago the complainant reported to the police the theft of two silver vessels from his house and suspected the accused, who had absconded. A few days ago the police, in consequence of certain information received, sent a policeman to Kurjat, and had the accused arrested there with the property in her possession. The accused, in her defence, stated that the property was given to her by her mistress to pledge for Rs. 6. The Magistrate disbelieved her statement and sentenced her to two months' hard labour.

Aryan Social Union.—A social gathering of the members and sympathisers of this Union was held on Thursday, at the People's Hall, under the presidency of Shett Cursondas Vallabhdas, J.P., in honour of the retiring police officer Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gangajee Rao Rane, J. P. The hall was decorated with flags and banners. The members of the Arya Sangit Mandli first gave a musical concert, both vocal and instrumental. The speeches of several gentlemen respecting the retiring officer were greeted with applause. The Rao Saheb, in reply, thanked those present for their kindness to him, and said he had tried to do his duty towards both the Government and the public of Bombay. After the distribution of nose-gays, gulab, and pan-supari, the gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and three cheers for the Queen and for the guest of the evening.

Found Drowned.—At 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening one Abdul Rahiman, a labourer, employed in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, and residing at Carnac Bridge, saw the dead body of a Mahomedan woman, aged about sixty years, floating in the water in the tank of the pumping station. The matter having been brought to the notice of the police, the body was taken out of the tank. Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest yesterday, at Carnac Bridge, on the body of the deceased, and from the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased, was a beggar, and used to sit near the bridge. She was insane, and spoke incoherently, and threw stones when any one spoke to her. She was feeble and could walk with difficulty. When she was taken out of the tank, there were no marks of violence on the body. The jury upon the evidence returned an open verdict.

Protracted Illness and Suicide.—Mr. Allan F Turner held an inquest, on Friday last, at Dhobi Talao, regarding the death of Hunmanta Withoo, a groom, aged fifty years, residing at 1st Marine Lane. For the last six months the deceased had been suffering from fever and diarrhœa. About five months ago he was admitted into the J. J. Hospital and remained there for one month; but as he did not get better during that time, he left the hospital. He often told his wife that he was tired of his life. On Wednesday night, Hunmanta was found missing. A diligent search was made for him, but as he could not be found, a report was made to the police. On Friday morning, a policeman saw the dead body of the deceased floating in the Dhobi Talao Tank. The sepoy immediately went to the Dhobi Talao police chowkey, brought a rope, and dragged the body out of the tank. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was subsequently identified by the deceased's widow. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

The Proposed Pasteur Institute.—His Excellency Lord Harris will preside at the meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, in furtherance of the proposal to establish a Pasteur Institute in India. The local committee is constituted as under:—Surgeon-Major General P. S. Turnbull, the Honorable Fazulbhoy Vishram, the Honourable N. N. Wadia, Kumarshiri Samatsingjee of Palitana, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar Surgeon-Captain C. H. Meyer, Surgeon-Captain J. Mills, Surgeon-Captain M. A. T. Collie, Surgeon-Major L. K. Hatch, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. J. H. Sleigh, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. F. D. Petit, Mr. T. D. Sassoon, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Mr. Jewanji Jamsetjee Modi, Dr. J. Accacio da Gama, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Jan Mahomed, Captain C. E. Mardall (secretary), Vet. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Dayton (Poona), and Brig-General M. Nicolson (Deesa).

Suicide of a Bunia Youth.—On Saturday last, a Bunia youth, named Kutchra Bhagwan, a carpenter, aged nineteen years, residing at Colbhat Lane, died from the effects of opium poisoning, which he voluntarily administered to himself on the previous evening. The deceased used to board with his brother-in-law, and work at a furniture dealer's shop at the Chuckla. It appears that Kutchra often went out of his house during night-time and was consequently remonstrated by his brother-in-law. On Friday last the deceased became sullen, and would not speak to his brother-in-law. At 3 p.m., on the same day, Kutchra left the house without saying anything to his brother-in-law, and did not return home until about 11-30 p.m., when he was found breathing stertorously on the verandah of the house. His brother-in-law placed him in a gharry and took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; but he never regained consciousness and died at 8 o'clock, on the following morning. Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest on the body of the deceased, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday last, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium-poisoning.

A Rash and Negligent Act.—Before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mucan Mahadu, was charged with acting rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life and the personal safety of others, in that he lifted up another Hindu, named Janoo Mahadhu and threw him into a well, about eighteen feet deep. The complainant was standing among a crowd of people who were witnessing the Holi *tamasha*, when the accused suddenly came up, began abusing the people standing there, as is customary with the Hindus on Shimga day, and without any provocation being given, he took hold of the complainant and carrying him on his shoulders a few steps, lowered him into an adjoining well. The people standing there ran up to the rescue of the complainant, and took him out of it. The accused, in his defence, said that he did not know what he was doing, being under the influence of liquor at the time. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Fatally Injured by a Fall.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held on inquest yesterday, at Sonapore, touching the death of Dadoomea Abdul Kadur, aged seventy-five years, residing with his cousin, named Goolam Mohideen Fakoomia, at Bapoo Khote Street, and supported by him. The deceased was very weak and could walk only with the aid of a stick, and his sight was also defective. At 9 p.m., about fourteen days ago, Dadoomea went to the masjid, in Kazee Street, to offer prayers, it being Ramzan, and about half-past two o'clock on the following morning while he was leaving the musjid, his foot slipped, and he fell on the steps, fracturing his right thigh-bone. His cousin placed him in a gharry and took him to a Parsee bone-setter, who put up the fracture, and Dadoomea was brought home. As he did not get better, Dr. Apoo was called and he treated the deceased until his death, which took place on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen off the steps of a musjid.

Fire at the Union Mills.—At a quarter-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a quantity of loose cotton lying in the mixing room of the Union Mills, situated at DeLisle Road, and of which Messrs. Vithaldass Gopaldass and Company are the agents. Automatic sprinklers were fitted in the mixing room, and consequently the flames were soon put out. On sufficient heat being produced a "danger whistle" was given, and the sprinklers began to work vigorously, throwing water on all sides of the room. The fire-brigade steamers from Fort, Pydhownie, Byculla, and Chinchpoogly, arrived on the spot under the immediate supervision of Mr. Nicholls, but their services were not required as the flames were extinguished by the sprinklers in a few minutes. It being the recess hour of the operatives, the mill was not working at the time of the outbreak, and no cause could be assigned as to the origin of the flames, which first shot up in a small quantity of loose cotton and then spread to a large quantity. The damage by water and fire is estimated at Rs. 5,000, the damage by water being greater than by the fire. The property is covered by insurance.

Arrival of the Bishop of Damaun.—On Saturday evening, the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop ad honorem of Cranganore, accompanied by Cannon Callejo, and Rev. Torneixa, arrived by the English mail steamer Sutlej. Soon after the mail steamer anchored, the Very Rev. Cannon Faria, President of the Junta Governativa, and several other priests, proceeded on board to escort his Lordship to the Apollo Bunder. A large number of his jurisdictionists had assembled at the Bunder to welcome the Bishop. Those present included the Rev. G. de Silva, Vara of Thana, Rev. Marcal, Rev. Lisboa, Rev. C. F. de Souza, Rev. Pacheco, Rev. Menezes, Dr. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. L. J. de Souza, Mr. B. X. Furtado, Mr L. Mascarenhas, Mr. J. J. de Souza, and others. A popular band was in attendance and played the National Anthem. After the usual compliments his Lordship took his seat in a carriage and proceeded to Colaba, followed by several priests and gentlemen, who accompanied his Lordship to his residence. It may be mentioned that the Bishop was expected here on Sunday, the 18th instant, but owing to a mishap to the s.s. Singapore, in which he was a passenger, his Lordship had to go back to Aden, where he engaged a passage by the mail steamer. As an act of thanksgiving a *Te deum* was sung at the Church of N. S. de Gloria, at Mazagon, last evening; the Bishop and a large number of priests and laity being present, the service was concluded by a Papal Benediction given by the Bishop.

A Parsee Tower of Silence at Rajkote.—The *Kathiawar News* says:—We are glad to hear that the Parsee community of this place, after deliberating for almost a quarter of a century, has come to a conclusion that it should have a tower of silence—a step which is highy commendable and reflects no little credit on it if it has well weighed the *pros* and *cons* of it, and is prepared against all the contingencies that may arise. Ever since the establishment of the British Agency the Parsees here have been burying their dead, but now they think that the time has come when they must have a tower, specially as a Parsee gentleman has promised to give them stones ready-cut to be utilized in the structure. At present the community, which consits of one hundred and odd—including women and children—has entirely to depend upon some of the kind members of it who, setting aside all personal feelings, kindly undertake the carrying of the dead to the burial-ground, which is only a few paces from the Parsee quarter of the station. But when the tower is constructed at the site selected, which is the nearest but a mile and a quarter from the station, it will be morally impossible for these good men, who are hardly fit for the work, but which they do simply out of charity, to carry the dead thither, and the community will have to engage at least three permanent professional corpse-bearers on a pay of Rs. 15 per month at the least, which means that they must have for this purpose only a fund of Rs. 15,000.

Fatal Results of excessive Drinking.—A Coroner's inquest was held, at Parel, on Friday last, on the body of Bhow Moreshwar, aged twenty-five years, lately a servant, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Parel. The deceased was a habitual drunkard and used to spend most part of his earnings in drinking. On Thursday noon, he returned home the worse for liquor, and after having taken his meal, went out with some money. A few minutes afterwards he again returned home in the same condition with some sweats, which he gave to his cousin, and again left the house. Immediately after a splash was heard in a tank close by. Some relatives of the deceased rushed to the tank, and seeing the water disturbed raised an alarm. A police sepoy came to the spot and drew up the body out of the tank, in twenty minutes, but life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a tank, while under the influence of liquor. On Friday morning last, Mr. Dinshaw Merwanji, an engineer in the Nusserwanji M. Petit Oil Mill, saw the dead body of a Hindu, apparently, aged about twenty-three years, floating in the mill tank. Mr. Dinshaw immediately reported the matter to the police, and the body was subsequently brought out of the tank. A battakee was beaten, and information regarding the description of the body was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify it before the inquest was held. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body, when the jury returned an open verdict. After the inquest was over the deceased was identified by his father as his son Govind Mahadeo, who was a peon in the employ of a Parsee. It appears that the deceased had been drinking heavily during the Hooli holidays, and it is supposed that he fell into the tank, while under the influence of liquor.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

There is not, and there never, has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the *Bombay Gazette*, Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshels the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India," and which has been quietly in British hands since Catherine of Braganza brought it to Charles II. as part of her dowry in 1661, the King selling it in 1668 to the East India Company "on payment of the annual rent of £10 in gold." The "Guide" is also a handbook, almost a directory certainly an official and European directory—and it is an itinerary and a postal guide as well, while it abounds with good writing, and some of its descriptive passages would be hard to beat. Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.—*Daily Chronicle.*

A SUFI'S VIEWS ON THEOSOPHY.

On Friday last Mr. Shaik Ahmed Munshi delivered a lecture on Theosophy, in the hall of the Islam Schools, Bori Bunder. Amongst other things he said that he differed from Mrs. Anne Besant in her view that the human soul is individualized. God is common to all religions, and therefore a reconciliation among them on that basis is possible. She said that it underlay the Vedas. Against her he quoted the authority of no less a person than Pandit Dayanand Swami that this doctrine is nowhere to be found in the Vedas. As for the Upanishads and Atmavydya, the question was whether they were or were not of divine authority as the Vedas are supposed to be by the Hindus. If they were not, and that was the acknowledged fact, then if they contained anything opposed to the spirit of the Vedas, the Hindus were bound to reject it. Mrs. Besant did not, as far as it appeared from the reports of her speeches, definitely quote anything from the Parsee Scriptures. All that she clearly said was that they conveyed the same idea by "Boundless Time." To him this was unintelligible. Then it was remarkable that she altogether neglected the Old Testament, although it could not be denied that the Jewish Dispensation had exerted a great influence on the religious life of mankind. Out of the New Testament she quoted, "The man who overcomes evil shall be made a pillar of the temple, and shall go out no more." Could not this be differently construed from what meaning she tried to put upon it? Was not her meaning opposed to the spirit of the Gospel? She further said that John the Baptist had been spoken of in the Bible as the reincarnation of an Old Jewish Prophet. Had it been distinctly so said? Would this special case, if proved, demonstrate that all mankind go through re-births, an assertion diametrically opposed to the teachings of the New Testament? Then according to her, Jesus had said, speaking about his disciples, "May be one with us, as I am one with thee." Now the New Testament was in the beginning given to an Eastern people and accordingly "May be one with us" should mean "May be of the same mind with us." As for the Koran and the sayings of Mahomed, she never spoke about them in the course of her speeches. They would agree with him that this was not the way to prove that any doctrine formed the basis of all the principal religions of the world. To carry her point she should not only have given two or three vague quotations, but having regard to the fact that if this doctrine be true, it must, being all important, form the chief topic in any book purporting to be divine, she must be able to quote chapter after chapter in support of her contention. Again this doctrine, especially when it was taken with the doctrine of re-incarnation, which the exponents of the present-day Theosophy, notwithstanding their declarations that they seek to convert no man, always urged on the attention of their hearers, evidently meaning that the two must go together. He said that this doctrine, when read with the doctrine of re-incarnation, was the greatest insult that could be conceived to God, for it means that the individualized God may go in course of time (a dreadful blasphemy) to animate the body of some stupid creature, and so in the absence of the clearest and fullest revelation, we must at once reject it. No man who had any respect for God could for a moment think of it without a shudder. So this doctrine could not form the basis of a reconciliation between the different religions. The speaker then discussed the subject of spirit, visions, and communications from the spiritual world. There had lived among them but two or three persons who had apparently declared their adherence to this doctrine that the human souls individualized God. Since no trace of this doctrine could be found in our scripture, they must have some time or other of their life come to this conclusion by reason of what they had gathered from visions and communications from the spiritual world. It was worthy of remark, however, that Mrs. Besant herself after her first speech in Poona in answer to a Hindu gentleman, at once admitted that communication from the spiritual world were not all reliable. It was impossible for mankind either to unite with God or to become one like God. In conclusion he said that from what he had read of her life, Mrs. Besant had adopted the doctrine because she found in it a solution of the various difficulties that present themselves to almost every good and thinking person, i.e., how are the existing iniquities of the world to be reconciled with the fact "God is good." He said that the doctrine so insulting to God's dignity should not be adopted. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

From the annual general report of the Parsee Gymkhana for 1893, just published, it appears that as soon as funds are available, the managing committee propose to make some structural additions to the present pavilion, which will add to the comfort of the members. About Rs. 2,500 are required for the purpose of carrying out the work of the extension of the building by constructing an additional verandah on the west side of the pavilion, and by providing additional accommodation for bathroom, lavatories, &c. Of this sum, two members of the committee have already promised to contribute Rs. 1,000, on condition that the rest of the members will, among themselves, make up the remaining sum of Rs. 1,500 within a reasonable time. The committee very strongly urge the members to use their best endeavours to make up the required amount so that the committee may be placed in a position to accept the offer made by the two gentlemen, and carry out the work of the extension on as early a date as possible. It is also in contemplation to lay out two new tennis-courts in addition to the four now existing. The experience of the past season shows that as yet no necessity has arisen for providing a new cricket pitch as was feared at one time owing to the contiguity of the Islam Gymkhana with whom the committee are glad to say most harmonious relations have been maintained. As regards cricket a programme of a similar character to that of the previous season was satisfactorily gone through. In the early part of the season when the gymkhana had its full strength available, no reverses were met with, but towards the end of the season during the absence of several prominent players one or two matches were lost. Owing to failures in previous seasons to get up teams to play, no cold weather programme was arranged. The committee regret to say that the annual athletic fixture, so prominent a feature of the previous seasons, has had to be given up owing to want of adequate support. Nor do they see any hope of holding a meeting this year. The recent formation of an Athletic Association in connection with the High Schools of Bombay will, they trust, succeed in creating a wider interest in athletics, and thus make the holding of these meetings again possible in the future. From the general balance-sheet, it appears that the total of capital and revenue on the 31st December, 1893, was Rs. 19,640, whereas the total of capital and current expenditure was Rs. 16,474, being a balance of Rs. 3,166 in favour of the institution. There are 23 life and 145 ordinary members, giving a total of 168.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHED-I-NOWROZ FESTIVAL.

The Freemassons of Bombay celebrated the Jamshed-i-Nowroz festival, on Wednesday evening last, at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, where a large number of Masons, Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, were present. The compound of the bungalow was tastefully illuminated with *butty* lamps, and the huge pillars in front of the entrance to the bungalow were artistically illuminated with coloured lanterns. The spacious hall upstairs, where all the Masonic bodies hold their meeting, was transformed into a grand drawing-room, the hall being decorated with flowers and evergreens in design. The committee of the festival had the advantage of having in Messrs. D. R. Chichgar, D. D. Mistry, C. D. Furdoonjee, J. E. Davar, Rustom K. R. Cama, P. N. Wadia, D. J. Tata, and N. N. Gazdar, indefatigable workers, and thanks to the arrangements made by these gentlemen a very pleasant evening's entertainment was provided. The festival opened at 6 p.m., by prayers by Mr. K. R. Cama. Mr. P. N. Wadia delivered a very interesting discourse on "Brotherhood." The brethren then retired to the spacious banqueting hall downstairs, and after the usual toasts had been honoured they returned to the hall upstairs, where they were joined by the ladies of their families who were invited to the entertainment. The programme included vocal and instrumental music, in which Miss K. R. Cama, the Misses Kabrajee, Miss J. E. Davar, Miss Colah, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Long, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, and Dr. D. R. Tata took part. Dr. Pollen gave two recitations, which were highly appreciated. The company, after partaking of refreshments, separated about midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain C. R. Stevens, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment.

Captain J. M. Burt, Royal Artillery, is appointed Acting Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bombay.

On return from leave, Lieutenant G. M. Duff, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command.

Captain W. R. Minchin, West Kent Regiment, is struck off the list of officers detailed to attend the garrison class at Raniket.

Lieutenant C. H. R. Coles, 37th Dogras, has been appointed Assistant Recruiting Officer, vice Lieutenant Hall, whose tour of the appointment is about to expire.

The 13th Bombay Infantry moving in course of relief to Aden will be embarked from the Sassoon Dock on board the R I M steamer Clive, sailing on the 30th instant.

Surgeon-Lieutenants C. C. S. Barry, and C. R. Stevens are appointed to the Officiating Medical Charge of the 13th and 16th Bengal Infantry, respectively.

The 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment detail a Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File, with Band and Regimental Colors, to receive His Excellency, a General Salute being fired.

Under instructions from the Adjutant General, Madras, Captain H R C Tufnell, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of furlough, pending retirement.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Commander-in-Chief:—2nd Lieutenant C. G. Rawling, 1st Somerset Light Infantry.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—1-5th Gurkhas:—Captain A. H. G. Kemball, from 2nd Battalion to be 2nd-in-Command, sub-pro tem, vice Barrett, appointed 2nd-in-Command of 2nd Battalion; Lieutenant the Hon. C. G. Bruce to be permanent Wing Officer. 2-5th Gurkhas:—Captain J. O. S. Fayrer, from 1st Battalion, to be Wing Commander sub pro. tem.: Lieutenant F. G. Lucas to be Quarter-master. 34th Pioneers.—Lieutenant G. E. L. Gilbert to be Adjutant: Lieutenant T. Y. Seddons to be Quarter-master. 30th Punjab Infantry.—Captain F. M. Drury, attached to 29th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander, sub. pro tem.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Out of India. Captain F. H. Hancock, 26th Punjab Infantry; Captain T. H. Smith, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant R. P. J. Gwynn, 5th Lancers; Major E. R. Courteney, 11th Hussars; Major W. de B. Hatton, Seaforth Highlanders; Captain J. S. E. Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Captain A. P. Willamson, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Captain L. W. Shakespear, 2-2nd Gurkhas. Major R. F. Trotter, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months. Lieutenant E. A. C. Wilcox, Scots Fusiliers, for 9 months: Major W. du G. Gray, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Narbudda District, for 8 months: Lieutenant G. F. Milne, Royal Artillery, for six and a half months: Captain Sir J. H. Jervis-White-Jervis and Lieutenant A. S. Williams, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant H. C. Edwards, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenants C. W. H. Bell, K. F. C. Marshall and D. Darroch, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Lieutenant J. R. Longley, East Surrey Regiment, for 6 months: Lieutenant W. H. W. Perrott, Royal Artillery, for 4 months: Lieutenant R. C. Harbottle, 18th Hussars, Captain P. W. Anderson, Derbyshire Regiment, for 3 months, all on private affairs. Lieutenant C. G. Rawling, Somersetshire Light Infantry, for 12 months; and Captain H. L. Dodgson, 2nd Bengal Infantry, for 6 months, on medical certificate. In India—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Farwell, 26th Punjab Infantry, to 30th April next; and Captain W. Giles, 21st Punjab Infantry, for 6 months, on private affairs.

The following officers, who arrived in H M's Troopship Serapis on the 17th instant, proceeded on duty with drafts on disembarkation on the same date:—Captain R F M T M Lynge, 2nd Lieutenants E G S Creek and H C J Biss, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant T Fetherstonaugh, Seaforth Highlanders, on duty with draft, 2nd Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenant T Lyon, R A, on duty with draft, R A; Lieutenant D B Dixon and 2nd Lieutenants A C Hobson, E G Evans and A T H R Betty, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, on duty with draft, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant B H Thomas and 2nd Lieutenants G R Welstead and H Beck, 1st Worcester Regiment, on duty with draft, 1st Worcester Regiment; Captain M D Graham, Lieutenant E A Bulwer, and 2nd Lieutenants W F Layard and G H Taylor, 1st Northampton Regt, on duty with draft, 1st Northampton Regiment; Captain W J Todd and 2nd Lieutenant W L Alexander, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, on duty with draft, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant G H J Rooke and 2nd Lieutenants W J Cates and A W C Sherwood, 1st Leinster Regiment, on duty with draft, 1st Leinster Regiment; Captain J P Barrington, Lieutenant L N Spry, and 2nd Lieutenant J B Paget, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, on duty with draft, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain D B Thomas and Lieutenant C H D Lyon-Campbell, 1st Cheshire Regiment, on duty with draft, 1st Cheshire Regiment; Surgeon-Lieutenant H N Dunn, A M S, on duty with troop-train to Deolali; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W F Burnett, A M S, and Surgeon-Lieutenant G E Hughes, A M S, on duty with 1st and 2nd troop-trains respectively to Poona.

THE PENANG AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS MAIL SERVICE.

The Penang Postmaster-General in his annual report for 1893 says:—Without increasing the speed or the number of voyages of the existing steamers, but simply by making arrangements for suitable connections at the ports, it is practicable to establish a service with Europe via India, which would deliver not only the mails for Penang, but also those for Singapore in better time than the French Packets do at present; it would allow of the additional advantage of the mails being sorted at sea and being ready for delivery immediately on arrival; it would be British; with reasonable cooperation on the part of the British Post Office, it might be established at a very moderate figure, and by extending it to Singapore, instead of Penang being the terminal port under the contract, the total cost to the Colony would be reduced instead of increased, as there would consequently be a saving under another head of expenditure. In my opinion, the Indian route has geographical and other advantages which point it out as the certain route for mails in the future, and I hope if the proposed service is not undertaken early in 1894 that the extra revenue accruing from raising the rates of postage will be devoted to providing the necessary subsidy for it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Memories of a Long Life," by Lieut.-Colonel David Davidson, C.B., H.E.I.C.S. (David Douglas, Edinburgh).

"Big Game Shooting," Vols. I. and II., by Clive Phillips-Wolley (Longmans, Green and Co., London).

"An Oriental Biographical Dictionary," by Henry George Keene, C.I.E., M.A., Oxon, (W. H. Allen and Co., London).

"The Law of Evidence in British India," by C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D. (Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta; Thacker and Co., Bombay; Higginbotham and Co., Madras; Butterworths, London.

"Roller Leather for Cotton Spinning; Its Use and Abuse," by Alfred Seymour-Jones, F.I.C., (Marsden and Co., Manchester).

"Frederic Hill, an Autobiography," edited, with additions, by his daughter Constance Hill (Richard Bentley and Son, London).

"Richard Escott," by Edward H. Cooper, (Macmillan and Co., London).

"Adventures in Mashonaland," by Rose Blennerhasset and Lucy Sleeman (Macmillan and Co., London).

"English-Swahili Dictionary," by A. C. Madon, M.A. (The Clarendon Press, Oxford, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London).

THE FORTHCOMING INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

The installation of the Maharaja of Kolhapur State by H. E. Lord Harris takes place on Monday next. The official programme is as under:—

Monday, April 2nd—5 p.m.—Installation Ceremony, and 9-30 p.m.—Reception at the Residency.

Tuesday, April 3rd.—7 a.m.—A Golf Tournament (Gentlemen's singles) for a Cup presented by H. H. the Maharaja. 4-30 p.m.—Ladies' Rifle Shooting Match for Prizes presented by H. H. the Maharani of Kolhapur; and 8-30 p.m.—State Banquet.

Wednesday, April 4th—7 a.m.—Golf Competition for Gentlemen. (Foursomes) for Cups presented by the Chief of Kagal. 4-30 p.m.—Affinity Rifle Shooting Match, for Prizes presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur; and 9-30 p.m.—Ball at the New Palace.

The Constant Use of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 8 and Rs. 28.—Madon Sons and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE AZAMGARH RIOTS.

THE BAKR'ID AT MAU.

The Sessions Judge of Azamgarh recently gave his decision in one of the most serious cow-killing riot cases in that district, in which no fewer than forty-nine men were charged with murder, dacoity, mischief after preparation made for causing hurt, and rioting, armed with deadly weapons.

There appeared for the Crown Mr. Pogose, barrister-at-law, and Mr. H. Battacharji, Government pleader; and for the accused Mr. Howell and Mr. Bishan Narain Dar, barristers-at-law, and four pleaders.

The learned Sessions Judge in his judgment summarised the circumstances precedent to the outbreak and in dealing with the case against the various accused, divided them into groups, Azamgarh men belonging to Mau, Azamgarh men not belonging to Mau, two of whom only were wounded, and outsiders wounded and unwounded. He went elaborately into the evidence against each of the accused, and discussed the arguments for the defence and the legal contentions of the counsel for the accused. He continued:—A legal point of the highest import to the prisoners at the bar was completely overlooked. A volley from the armed police quickly cleared the hamlet of its Hindu assailants and despoilers, and for the second time that day the Hindu forces retired. Both Mr. Garstin and Dr. Crawford rode up to and among the Hindus and expostulated with them, but it was abundantly clear that the Hindus would not go away until the cows of the Mahomedans were surrendered, and a stamped agreement from the Mahomedans of Mau not to sacrifice kine was written and made over to them. After a considerable interval (during which both the European officials ran no little personal risk from the Hindu mob, while their native colleague, the Deputy Magistrate, stayed away in safety at or near the thana at Mau) the cows to the number of half a dozen or more, and the stamped agreement signed by several Mahomedans and initialled under compulsion by the Deputy Magistrate and the Tashildar were made over to the Hindu mob, who then gradually dispersed. Shortly put,—Was there one riot or were there two riots at Mau on 25th June last? Mr. Pogose for the Crown has argued that there was only one unlawful assembly whose common object was to get the cows and obtain a written agreement from the Mahomedans. The learned counsel cited in analogy the rounds of a prize fight and contended that the Hindus after the first fight, were, so to speak, taking breath, and did not really disperse till the evening, when the cows and the agreement were made over to them. I am not prepared to admit either the analogy or the legal argument based on it; but I am rather inclined to hold that in the second attack the main object of the Hindu mob was to kill the Mahomedans in retaliation for the Hindus shot in the first fight. A solution of the legal difficulty seems to be afforded by the ruling in Queen *vs.* Kabil Kazee (3 B. L. R. Cr. C. I.) where it was held that a wounded man, who retired before a member of the second party was killed, was not liable for the subsequent offence under Section 149, Indian Penal Code. Applying the same principle to this case, I hold that the accused who took part or were wounded in the first fight, and then retired or were arrested, did not continue in the unlawful assembly, and are not liable for the subsequent offences of murder, dacoity and mischief. In the result the Court found sixteen of the accused guilty under Section 148, Indian Penal Code (rioting with a deadly weapon), and sentenced them each to be rigorously imprisoned for three years; nine guilty under Section 148 and Sections 302, 395 and 440 read with Section 149 (murder, dacoity and mischief). He refrained from passing capital sentences on these men, because he did not find it proved that any of them actually killed or helped to kill any of the six Mahomedans, and he sentenced them to be transported for life. The rest of the accused were acquitted.

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Residents left during the week marked thus *

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The second race, for the Bombay Yacht Club Challenge Cup, took place on Saturday afternoon. The following seven boats were entered:—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
Melody	Lugger	Mr J B K Macbeth.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Maj H W Boyd.
Janetta	Lugger	Col F Firebrace.
Isca	Cutter	Mr M Turner.
Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S C U Smith.
Red Rose	Lateen	Col F F Ryley.

The four boats which started got away well together and ran down for the light ship before a strong wind rounding the light ship pretty closely to each other. Soon afterwards however the Red Rose unfortunately sprung her yard, and consequently only succeeded in getting in a third. The Janetta again proved herself a capital boat in strong wind, the Melody was second, and the Isca came in last. They started at 3 p.m. sharp, the course being fourteen miles, round the light ship and back. The following is the result:—

Boat's name.	Start.	Finish. H.	M.	Secs.
Janetta	3 p.m.	4	4	50
Melody	do.	4	7	45
Red Rose	do.	4	10	30
Isca	do.	5	30	0

The next race of the Bombay Sailing Association will be on Saturday, the 31st instant.

CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF HYDERABAD.

Mr. M. Sameeullah writes as follows in reply to the observations of "Truth" which recently appeared in our colums:—

I hope you will allow me to state the real facts of the case concerning my proposed appointment as Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court. It is, perhaps, not known to your correspondent that I have never myself sought that exalted office, but that, on the contrary, many years ago, that enlightened Minister of Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jang I himself offered it to me. I was in those days only a Subordinate Judge, and the Nizam's Government promised me double the pay I was drawing. Later on, the same Minister repeated the offer, with the tempting addition that the Hyderabad Government would grant a life pension ("mansab") of Rs. 300 per mouth to my eldest son, and pay all his expenses, amounted to thirty thousand rupees, for education in England with the promise of employing him in the Nizam's service on his return from Europe. These were not mere verbal offers nor made without due consideration and inquiry. Sir Salar Jang I knew me well and had consulted the Government of India through the then Resident of Hyderabad who actually obtained permission from Sir George Couper for the transfer of my services to the Nizam's Government. Another most pressing offer came to me from Hyderabad in 1885, during the ministry of Sir Salar Jang II, who offered me Rs. 2,500 per month and actually telegraphed for me; but I refused to exchange the service of the Indian Government for that of the Nizam on both the above mentioned occasions, following the advice of my European friends, among whom were several of the then Judges of the Allahabad High Court.

I was amply rewarded for my sacrifice by our own Government selecting me for special service in Egypt, and later on by my appointment to a District Judgeship in Oudh by Sir Alfred Lyall. In time Sir Auckland Colvin, in recognition of my services, apponted me a Sessions Judge, at a time when no other Indian was considered eligible for such an appointment. In these two capacities I remained at Rae Bareli for over seven years, and the manner in which I discharged the duties of District and Sessions Judge of Pertabgarh, Sultanpur and Rae Bareli can be studied in the official papers. There are no doubt many persons who are jealous of me, and who cannot forgive a Hindustani-knowing native for having risen to the office of a Sessions Judge. My reputation cannot be shaken by the adverse opinion of some ill-informed official, however high he may be. The people of every district where I have had the honour of acting as a judicial officer are the best judges of my merits, and my own countrymen know my true character better than any European.

Last year it was confidentially intimated to me that Sir Asman Jah had expressed a desire that I should spend a few years in the Nizam's service, and now it appears, as your correspondent says, that his successor, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara, has put himself into communication with the Resident in order to appoint me as Chief Justice. All this goes to show that four Hyderabad Ministers, who are noblemen of my own country and know me better than any European official can ever know a native of India, have considered me the fittest man for the office. It is a matter of pride for me to have been thus chosen by four Hyderabad Ministers, and I do not feel hurt at the opposition of Mr. Plowden. Sir Salar Jang I., whose wisdom is proverbial, considered me to be the fittest man to organise the Nizam's Courts, and it remains to be seen upon whom Mr. Plowden's choice falls. Personally I look to the Government of India for any honours that may be conferred upon me hereafter. Had I a longing for official life I would not have pressed and entreated my patron, Sir Auckland Colvin, to let me retire into private life alon with him. It was not necessary for the Minister consult the Resident of Hyderabad for my appointment; but the rumour is that Mr. Plowden, having turned out several high officials from the Nizam's dominions, is trying to get Europeans put at the head of every department. Some have already been virtually forced upon the Nizam's advisers, and the public are now anxiously watching what steps Lord Elgin takes to prevent Mr. Plowden from further interfering with the free choice by the Nizam's Government of its own officials. The Mahomedan State of Hyderabad requires for its Chief Justice a lawyer who is well versed in Mahomedan law, and whose experience at the Bench and the Bar in British India will enable him to adapt Anglo-Indian law to the requirements of the Nizam's subjects, to thoroughly organise the offices, and train the subordinate staff. A European Chief Justice, whatever may be his merits in Mr. Plowden's eye, will never be able to accomplish that which is really needed for Hyderabad. Mahomedan gentlemen of judicial experience and extensive English knowledge are already too well provided for in British India to think of going to Hyderabad, and as the Court language is strictly vernacular, there can be no advantage gained by chosing those who may not be well versed in Oriental learning and tha laws of Islam.

As I have no knowledge of the information upon which Mr. Polwden has opposed my proposed appointment, I say nothing about it; but without meaning to praise myself, I think I may say that his adverse opinions can never undo my reputation as a lawyer, which is writ large in scores of judgments of their lordships of the Privy Council and the Indian High Courts, where my decrees have been invariably upheld in important cases. My minute on the Egyptian Law Courts, which formed an appendix to the Report of the Earl of Northbrook as Lord High Commissioner, received the thanks of the Secretary of State for India, and my Sovereign conferred upon me the title of C. M. G. The report of the C. D. Commission of 1893, in which I was one of the three members, was highly praised by the Committee of the British House of Commons.

To whom the office of Chief Justice of Hyderabad will be given by Mr. Plowden (if he has the power is of no consequence to me; but I shall always remain grateful to the Nizam and his four Ministers who, one after the other, thought of me in connection with that exalted office.

M. Sameeullah.

Allahabad, 19th March.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen rapidly in the Punjab and Rajputana and briskly to rapidly in Sind and Central India. Over the rest of the country the changes have been small and irregular. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest at Allahabad and Sholapur. Gradients are slight. Light north-westerly to south-westerly winds are reported from the Punjab and also from Deesa, Jubbulpore Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Malegaon, Calicut, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. In most other places north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail. The force has been strong at Bombay and fresh at Sholapur, Goa and Madras. This morning wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Sholapur and 12 at Bombay. The variations of both the maximum and minimum temperatures are small and irregular everywhere except at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, and Neemuch where the night temperature is 6° to 9° below the normal. The highest temperature recorded in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Jacobabad. Excepting a considerable rise at Masulipatam and Cuddapah and a like fall at Allahabad, Deesa, Jubulpore and Khandwa, changes in humidity have been small and irregular everywhere. The skies are partially clouded in Berar and also at Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and generally clear elsewhere. Nearly half an inch of rain has fallen at Aurangabad and light to moderate showers in Berar and at Nagpur. Thunderstorms are reported from Belgaum and Karwar. The weather is generally fine and settled everywhere, except at and in the neighbourhood of Amraoti, Akola and Nagpur, where it is slightly damp, and light showers are probable. The barometer is high in Sind and Gujarat and fresh to strong winds are probable on and off the West Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1894.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·876
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·600
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	410

* From midnight to midnight.

We understand, says the Lahore paper, the Karachi generally, and the Port Trust in particular, are moving Government to reconsider their decision to temporarily abandon the Karachi route for troops. The policy of Government on this question is condemned on all sides, and it is to be hoped it will be renounced. In the case of the movement of troops from England to our north-west frontier, where a day saved in transit would be of the utmost consequence, it would be imperative to land them at Karachi, and it can but be a sound policy to adopt that route finally which would have to be adopted when there was real business on.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1 and 2 at Rs. 3 and 2-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of these Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

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DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

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SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

THE markets on the other side having been closed yesterday and remaining closed to-day for the holidays, Reuter's usual quotations are absent; and the weekly figures through the same channel relating to Cotton have only been partially wired.

A message from London, however, of this day's date, gives the total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom at 3,010,000 quarters, or 130,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago; and advises the weekly shipments of Specie to India as £110,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold—all for this port.

The price of Bar Silver in New York to-day is cent lower, at 59 cents per oz.; with exchange on London ⅛ a cent down, at 4·88⅛ dollars.

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock, and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the holidays; but the Produce markets have been open, though with but little doing.

COTTON has been quiet at previous rates. Exporters have bought 850 bales, consisting of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 258-8¾; 200 each of Dhamurgaum, at Rs. 185-6; and Dhollera, at Rs. 194; and 50 Dharwar, at Rs. 199½; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, made up of 200 Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 195; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 164; and 50 Ujein, at Rs. 185, and 300 old Wadwan, at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with a small export business passing, prices being all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-3-0 to Rs. 7-5-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Thursday were as follows, no return having been issued to-day:—

Cotton	10,087	bales
Wheat	8,533	cwts.
Linseed	61,359	„
Rapeseed	13,429	„
Gingelly	1,914	„
Groundnuts	21,560	„
Castorseed	4,452	„
Rice	6,938	„

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99¾
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	44,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	72,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	7,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,840,000	„
„ „ Surats	22,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	Nil.	

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £30,60,000, decrease, £200,000; public deposits, £12,000,000; increase, £1,600,000; other deposits, £28,600,000; increase, £400,000; other securities, £27,200,000; increase, £270,000; notes and gold £22,900,000; decrease, £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MARCH 22.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with homeward Indian Mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, with outward English Mails of the 16th instant, left here at 7-30 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 24.

The German Mail steamer Salier, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Heroshima Maru sailed last Friday from Singapore for Hongkong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Springfield, 1,456 tons, Captain J G Robson, cleared on Saturday last for London with a general cargo.

THE s s Graffoe, 1,922 tons, Captain J Blenkarn, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Grimsby, brought a cargo of 3,574 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE ship Sierra Lucena, 1,024 tons, Captain P Murdoch, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Penarth (20th November), with a cargo of 2,472 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Busree (9th March), brought a general cargo, 33 cases opium, Mr Harvey and Mr Etton as cabin and 99 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo, and Miss L Boon and Master W L Boon as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr D M Sangziri, Mr J Sunderao, Mrs James and child, Mrs Patey, Schoolmaster E J Walden and wife, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (22nd March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col R J Crawford, Dr Tillmann, Mr C V Vernon, Lt A H Jacob, Mr and Mrs M J Jackson, 2 children, Mr M W Hunter, Mr Newnham and 100 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C of Wakefield	1937	Townsend	Hamburg	2-4	Bombay Co.
B	Silverton	1723	Tonkin	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
F	Rheinfels	1773	Weber	Hemburg	24-3	Glade &Co
G	Juba	190	Pidcock	Zanzibar	27-3	M Mackenzie &Co
H&J	Brickfield	1988	Fergusson	Trieste		W&A Graham
M	Ponani	542	Ahmed	Mangalore	26-3	Shepherd & Co
P	Raisby	1425	Campbell	Dunkirk	25-3	J Mackintosh.
Q	Metapedia	1454	Hansford	Nazaire	29-3	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore	26-3	Shepherd &Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oceana	3174	Stewart	London	7-4	P & O Co
3	Nairung	2861	Bullack	Rangoon		F Muir & Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	29-3	A L S N Co
8	A J Balfour	2227	Spinel	Dunkirk	29-3	K Nixon & Co
9	Southern Cross	3311	Chilot	Havre		K Nixon & Co
10	Ramillies	1903	Richard	Trieste	27-3	J Mackintosh &Co
12	Quantock	2193	Main	Dunkirk		J Morrison & Co.
13	Werneth Hall	2620	Wheeler	Liverpool	26-3	E Bates&Co
15	Golden Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius	31-3	H J M Cassum
15	Vasna	48[illegible]	Rickford	Bhownagar	27-3	M Vadilal
16	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Hull	3-4	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Shastri	198	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	872	do.
Brahmani	523	do.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Sierra Lucena (sp).	Murdoch	Penarth, Nov 20.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Bromley	Portsmouth, Feb 24.
24	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, March 22.
	Cumeria (s)	Howell	Cardiff, Feb 24.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	Aden, March 19.
	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Liverpool, Feb 23.
25	Dragoman (s)	Godwin	Aden, March 19.
	Trefusis (s)	Beckerley	Port Said, March 10.
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Clan Fraser (s)	Henderson	Tellicherry.
	Mount Hebron (s)	Elliott	Moulmein.
24	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London.
	Springfield (s)	Robson	London.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Seven, for Barcelona and Alicante.
„ Booldana, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
„ Westmeath, for Antwerp.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DEVLIN—March 9, at Bombay, the wife of Neil Devlin, Salt Revenue Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—March 25, at Bombay, Elizabeth Mary, the wife of G. A. Barnett.

DEVLIN—March 18, at Bombay, Lucie, the beloved wife of Neil Devlin, Salt Revenue Department, and third daughter of the late George Teil, of Cheltenham, deeply regretted.—English and American papers please copy.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—March 1, at Claremont, Canynge-road, Clifton, wife of H Roshor James, Professor Patia College, India, of a son.

SHAW—March 5, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, wife of A T A Shaw, Esq, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARNETT—MARSH—March 1, by special license, at Glenlyon, Holywood co, Down, John Gemmill Barnett, of Riverside, Rosario de Santa Fe, eldest son of Surg J Milford Barnett, M D, H M Indian Army, to Susan M (Suso), eldest daughter of the late J Marsh, of Glenlyon, Holywood, co Down.

DEATHS.

BUDGEN—Feb 28, at Mentone, Col William Thomas Budgen, R A, D S O, lately Brig-Genl in Command of the Bombay District, aged 55.

CASSELS—March 4, at Woodridings, Sevenoaks, Kent, Maude Seougall Cassels, third daughter of the late J Cassels, Esq, of Bournemouth and Guernsey (formerly of Bombay), and of Mrs Cassels, Sevenoaks, aged 31.

DANIEL—At Exmouth, Major-Gen. John Daniel, Madras S C, Ret, aged 73.

DAVIES—Feb 28, at 26, The Circus, the Rev E W L Davies, M A, aged 81.

EDLIN—Feb 26, at West Kirby, Cheshire, Lieut Henry Robert Edlin, late H M's Indian Navy, aged 67.

EDWARDS—March 3, at Ness Strange, Col George Roland Edwards, late 2nd Madras Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 83.

HURLOCK—Feb 25, at 4, Rathminespark, Rathmines, Dublin, Mrs V G Hurlock, widow of Capt R Hurlock, late H E I C S, 29th Regt Madras Native Infantry, aged 79.

MORRIS—March 6, at Eastcote House, St John's-park, Blackheath, Rosanna Curtis, widow of the late J C Morris, Esq, F R S, Madras Civil Service, aged 90.

PATERSON—March 6, at Hutton, Berwickshire, N B James Paterson, Capt late H E I C S, aged 89.

PEARCE—March 1, at Kemnstone, Bournemouth, Evelyn Thomas Pearce, late of Coombergram, Cachar, East Indies, second son of the late Rev T Pearce, Vicar of Mordeo, Dorset, aged 39

PINHEY.—March 2, at Bournemouth, Winthrop Molyneux Pinhey, Lieutenant, RA, seventh son of Mr Justice Pinhey, late of the Bombay High Court, of Sylvester House, Eastbourne, aged 23.

ROSS—Feb 1, at 10, Pembridge-place, W, Andrew Ross, late Bengal Civil Service, only son of the late Admiral Sir J Ross, K C B, aged 74.

SINGLETON—Feb 28, at Lausanne, Aclare, elder daughter of the late Col F C Singleton, C B, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 17.

WAPSHARE—Feb 27, at Cheltenham, suddenly, Reginald Henry, the dearly-loved son of Major A Wapshare, Indian Staff Corps, aged 12.

WARDE—Feb 23, at Bath, Mary, widow of the late Major C Warde, Bengal Staff Corps.

WHITAKER—March 4, at Kilburn, Thomas William Whitaker, for many years Steward of the Oriental Club, Hanover-square, aged 56.

WILKINSON—March 1, at the Tower, West-hill, Hastings Maurice Hewson Wilkinson, CE, BA, late Secretary to Government, H H the Nizam's P W D, Hyderabad Deccan, and Major, Hyderabad Rifles, aged 54.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1894.

MRS. BESANT was listened to with attention and enthusiasm during her Indian lecturing campaign. She is unquestionably richly endowed with the gift of eloquence, and her opinions are extremely palatable to the large majority of her hearers. The natives of this country look back with love and reverence to a golden age in the past. When this golden age is depicted before their eyes in the rosiest colours by a Western enthusiast able to express her opinion in glowing words of eloquence, they naturally set no bounds to the admiration they feel for the ardent eulogist of their ancestors. When it is further remembered that real eloquence is so rare in India that it is almost regarded as miraculous, we need not wonder that Indian audiences seem to see in Mrs. Besant "the incarnation of Saraswati and her sister," or "the veritable goddess of Ind coming from the far off West for the spiritual regeneration of the land." These attractive qualities were most conspicuously displayed in the final lecture that Mrs. Besant delivered in the Novelty Theatre on Monday last. The majority of the audience, who went to hear her with a decided partiality for the cause she represented, hung upon her words with rapt attention, applauding loudly the warm eulogy of Aryan civilisation and the hard things she said of modern European progress. Even those who were prejudiced against Theosophy could not fail to be moved by the pathetic account she gave of the misery suffered by the very poor in great English cities and the contrast between their poverty and the reckless extravagance of their rich neighbours. Such facts are indeed well known to every body. Among the many sociological works written at the present day many volumes are devoted to the description of the harrowing scenes of misery that may be contemplated in the slums of great European and American cities. But facts and figures set down in black and white on the printed page cannot bring home the unhappy state of affairs so clearly to us, as the eloquent words and sympathetic voice of an accomplished speaker, especially when the speaker is one who has wrought hard to alleviate the misery she describes.

However, Mrs. Besant is well aware of the way in which eloquent appeals to the feelings may mislead the judgment. She herself told her audience that what she said ought to be measured and considered by them, not then in the moment's heat, but quietly in their own homes. Fortunately, this her last address in India was not involved in the clouds of mysticism by which Theosophists usually evade criticism. There was nothing in it of Karma, or astral planes, or such other mystic means of perplexing the judgment. The lecture was full of clear assertions of opinions upon more or less practical matters, and we are therefore ready to follow out Mrs. Besant's recommendation, and consider coolly her statements, now that we are no longer under the spell of her eloquence. When her address is thus put to the test, it will be found to be a tissue of half truths and exaggerations and unfounded assertions enunciated with the confidence that would be appropriate to the utterance of self-evident truths. This seems strong language, but is easily justified by the most cursory consideration of Mrs. Besant's lecture. The subject of the discourse is "Modern Progress." Now, of what does Mrs. Besant's account of modern progress consist? The main facts she states to illustrate the results of modern progress are, that the members of the House of Lords are often neglectful of the duties of their position, that the rich, and, to a less degree, the middle class, are extravagant, that English goods are adulterated, and that the poor in great European cities suffer great misery. In the first place, some of these statements are disputable. We should hesitate about the charge of extravagance levelled against the middle class as a whole, and we are firmly convinced that the commercial morality of England is at least as high as that of any other nation in the world. Indeed, it is this conviction that has lately led to the regulation, that all goods not manufactured in England must have inscribed upon them a plain declaration of the country of their origin. But even if all the few isolated statements that Mrs. Besant makes in her account of modern progress were as true as the lamentable fact of the misery endured by poor labourers' families in London, would anyone in his senses accept them as an adequate sketch of such an immensely complicated fact as modern civilisation? Does Mrs. Besant entirely fail to see the other side of the picture? Surely there are some bright spots in European civilisation, as, for instance, immense charitable organisations to engage in the struggle against poverty, hospitals where the poor can get medical attendance, schools and free libraries, improvement of the criminal law, a higher rate of wages, savings' banks, cheap literature, and increase of political freedom. In many directions there is clear evidence not only of material but also of moral improvement, however difficult it may be to establish the fact by statistics. One important item in the sum total of modern progress ought to be gratefully accepted, especially by Theosophists, as a valuable compensation for the many evils due to the spread of civilisation. The essential principle of Theosophy is declared to be universal brotherhood, and nothing contributes more to the realisation of this aspiration than the modern means of communication which bring the nations of the world into closer contact as merchants or travellers, and enable them to appreciate each other's good qualities. If such facts are considered, and many others far more numerous than we have space even to mention, the extreme one-sidedness of what Mrs. Besant professes to give as an account of modern progress, becomes glaringly manifest.

When Mrs. Besant turns to India she applies the same one-sided view in a reverse way, and emphasises the good points of Indian life leaving out all the darker shades in the picture. Thus she places before her hearers the conception of an ideal India, entirely composed of spiritual men combining plain living and high thinking. Such she assumes to have been the life led by the ancient Aryans in the golden age of the past, "millions of years" ago, as she assured her hearers with truly feminine disregard of any approach to chronological accuracy. But how little do we know of that distant past in the almost complete absence of historical records? Inferences have to be drawn from the character of the literature of ancient India which certainly warrants Mrs. Besant's belief in the spiritual devotion and intellectual power of the ancient Hindus. Although we entirely reject the astounding statement that all the religions of the world originated in India, and although the oldest Sanskrit writings show that the first Aryan invaders of the Punjab were energetic men of action rather than dreamy philosophers, still there is in Sanskrit literature abundant evidence of the fact that the Aryans in India subsequently developed an extraordinary taste for subtle religious and philosophical speculations. But can no other inferences be drawn of a darker character? Are there no pages of Sanskrit literature that give evidence to grovelling sensuality, reckless gambling, or princely extravagance? Were not some of the philosophers of India men whom Mrs. Besant would now stigmatise as crass materialists? What must we infer from the cynical disregard of justice shown in the graduated scale of inequality in the sight of the law, according to which the slayers of a Brahman, of a Kshatriya, of a Vaisya, and of a Sudra were respectively punished by death, a fine of a thousand, of a hundred, and of ten cows? Is this the ideal state of affairs that the ancient gods of India are to be prayed to restore? But it is perhaps idle to speculate upon the manner of life lived in India in the irrevocable past. All that we can be sure of is, that in ancient Sanskrit as in modern English civilisation there was a perplexing intermixture of good and evil, as there is in almost all human affairs. It is a more practical question to consider whether Mrs. Besant is justified in warning the natives of this country against accepting Western civilization, as if it were something entirely evil. She cannot entirely ignore all that England has done for India in putting an end to the chronic state of war that prevailed everywhere when the Moghul empire was falling into ruin. Surely, the abolition of satti and infanticide and the institution of equal justice through the length and breadth of the land are solid benefits deserving of gratitude. No one can take a walk through this great city created by British energy without seeing that modern progress is not all backwards. If modern commerce has brought into the country a certain amount of adulterated goods, let us set on the other side such palpable advantages as schools, colleges, hospitals, fire-engines, insurance offices, and abundant supplies of pure water flowing freely for poor and rich. Modern progress has its good as well as its evil, and such sweeping condemnations as those uttered by Mrs. Besant, though they may be applauded in the theatre, are sure to be rejected as paradoxical even by the most enthusiastic of her audience, when they think the matter over quietly by the light of fact and reason, and are no longer beguiled by the charm of her impassioned oratory.

NOTWITHSTANDING the indignation felt in India at the exemption of cotton goods from duty, some people at home continue to maintain that India will benefit and not lose by it. We see that Mr. Holt S. Hallett, with his accustomed courage or hardiness, writes to the *Times* to point out that the agitation for the re-imposition of the Indian import duties on cotton is only for the benefit of the manufacturers and mill-owners of India, and not in the interests of her population. "The consumers of our cottons," he adds, "consist of the 300 million cotton-clothed inhabitants of our Indian Empire, and a tax of 5 per cent. upon their clothing would produce fifteen million rupees, the equivalent of one-fifth of the tax they now pay on salt, which, with the tax on petroleum, is about the only Imperial taxation that affects them. Such a tax is not likely to be received by the great masses of the population of India, who are so poor that they can hardly call their lives their own, with enthusiasm. Why should we saddle the poorest classes with what would practically be an income-tax, to save putting taxes on the wealthy and the well-to-do?" Mr. Holt Hallett goes on to allege that the wealthy of India, who are "voiced and represented by the Anglo-Indian press and the congresses," escape their fair share of taxation, and make false returns of their income for the income-tax. Hence "the income-tax raised from the traders, money-lenders, zemindars, shop-keepers, and other parties, forming the upper and middle classes of India, represents only a small fraction of its proper result." Of course, Mr. Holt Hallett writes in the interests of the Lancashire cotton spinners and manufacturers. He has, in a sense, held a brief for them ever since they lent a willing ear to his proposal of a railway from Moulmein to Zsumao, and helped him to press upon the Government the construction, or guarantee of interest of a line by the route he prospected. The day the mail left the *Standard* had a leader on the agitation in India against the exemption of British cottons from the 5 per cent. duty. The *Standard* sympathises with curious inconsistency both with those who oppose the exemption and with the Lancashire people who have demanded it. But it considers the "agitation now bubbling up in India" to be on altogether mistaken lines. The people here should have agitated, not against the exclusion of Manchester goods from the new Customs duty, but against these duties *in toto*. The paper points out that many of the Indian cotton mills are English owned, and some of them belong to the same people who have mills in Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Scotland. "The outcry, it says, is thus in a great measure only half sincere so far as these people are concerned, and to the natives of India it is of much smaller importance than an agitation against these import duties all round would be." The leading Conservative organ recognises that the great difficulty has been caused by the falling value of the rupee. Although Conservative, the paper is both Free Trade and Anti-Bimetallist in its leanings. It maintains that the Indian people are chasing after a minnow and letting the big fish escape in bothering about the cotton duties. They should recognise the paramount necessity for the revision of the Viceregal expenditure in all branches—as if the saving of the whole of the Viceregal expenditure would make good the loss caused by a fall of a farthing in exchange! The new Secretary of State for India is credited, rightly or wrongly, with being strong in finance, and the *Standard* admonishes him that either there must be vigorous retrenchment, or taxation of quite another kind than the import duties must be devised to meet the growing cost of Government and the increasing deficits caused by an adverse exchange. But the *Standard* fails to point out what other kinds of taxation are available to meet the difficulty. Without practical suggestions on this head its "counsels of perfection" are not worth much.

SATISFACTORY progress is being made in the carrying out of the project for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India—an undertaking which is to be prominently brought before the public notice here by a meeting on Thursday evening next, at which Mr. E. H. Hankin, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, will lecture on the Pasteur system, and the advantages of the establishment of an institute in India. By consenting to take the chair at this meeting Lord Harris gives to the scheme the weight of his support, and is thereby following the example of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and other heads of Provincial Governments. It was the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who first brought the project to the notice of the Government of India and obtained therefrom a promise to give the services of a qualified medical officer to take charge of the Institute, when it is established, "if a sufficient income can be guaranteed for its maintenance and a satisfactory scheme arranged for its management." Upon obtaining this satisfactory promise the provisional committee resolved that the Council of the Institute, when established, should, if possible, consist of his Excellency the Viceroy as patron, with the heads of Local Governments and such ruling Chiefs as support the scheme as vice-patrons, and a governing committee composed of representatives of the Supreme and Local Governments, those who have liberally subscribed, and some elected members of the establishment committee. The Supreme and Local Governments will be asked to nominate each a representative to serve on the committee in order that all steps taken might be such as Government would approve. The establishment committee, having originated in the Punjab, where its office-bearers also reside, will have its head-quarters in Lahore and Simla. It is also considered that it is impossible to confine the project merely to the treatment of hydrophobia patients, as the latter would not give constant employment to the staff of the Institute. The Government of India nominated Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cuningham to serve upon the committee; the Punjab Government had already nominated Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, and the N.-W. Provinces Government Surgeon-Colonel Richardson; but we have not at present heard of any further nominations on the part of the Provincial Governments. The proposal has of late been attracting great attention, and some very generous donations are being received, albeit the anti-vivisectionists are protesting with some vehemence against the scheme. Plans of the proposed building of the Institute, at a cost of from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 75,000 were recently approved by qualified engineers. The Punjab Government have agreed to lend the Government magic lantern for the purpose of Institute lectures, and to do printing for the committee *gratis*. A financial estimate issued by the Secretary gives chapter and verse for the means by which the committee "is practically certain to collect about 100 per cent. more money than is actually required." The lucid and comprehensive statement of the objects of the proposed Institute, issued by the committee a month or two ago and published in these columns, has been followed up by lectures and meetings. Briefly stated, the threefold objects aimed at are the treatment (gratuitously if necessary) of every person in India bitten by a rabid animal; scientific investigation into the means of prevention of diseases prevalent in India, such as fever, dysentery, cholera, leprosy, &c.; and instruction of selected native students in bacteriological study and practice. Local committees have been formed in almost every station of importance, for the purpose of furthering the scheme. A list of the members of the Bombay committee will be found in our local news columns. A proposal so obviously calculated to reduce the sum total of human suffering will be quite as heartily supported in the Western Presidency as in other parts of India.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN, publishers, London have in the press and will issue shortly a work by Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., on the "Protected Princes of India." The work, which was executed during Mr. Lee-Warner's recent furlough, is mainly historical, and deals from that side with the relations established by treaty and usage between the British Government and the protected States of India. Its publication will be awaited with interest.

MR. LEE-WARNER will return to Bombay early in April.

MR. ROWE, one of the Victorian Commissioners now in India, proceeded to Agra, on Saturday night, for the purpose of seeing General Badcock, the Commissary-General-in Chief, with reference to the proposal to supply Victorian products to the troops in India. An exhibition of the samples brought by the Commissioner will take place in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday), and will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. His Excellency Lord Harris has promised to attend the display at one o'clock. All who are personally interested, in the import trade of the country should take the opportunity which the exhibition affords of studying the project for opening a new market in Bombay for Colonial goods.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER BOMB EXPLOSION.

LONDON, March 23.

A bomb explosion has taken place in a church near Grenoble. A panic ensued among the devotees present and twenty were badly injured in the rush that took place for the doors.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT EDINBURGH.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Edinburgh criticized Lord Rosebery's submission to the Irish faction, and said it was the duty of the Unionists to continue their resistance to the Government.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.

LONDON, March 25.

The Auckland Postal Conference has rejected the proposal for a penny postage between England and the Australian Colonies fearing a loss of revenue thereby.

LADY PORTAL.

Lady Portal is to receive a pension from the Queen's Civil List.

THE PHRA YOT CASE.

PARIS, March 24.

The French Government insist on an appeal in the Phra Yot case in accordance with the Treaty with Siam.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The Sanitary Conference which has been sitting here has completed its labours. Its decisions comprise elaborate sanitary precautions and rules for Indian pilgrim ships. The quaratine for such ships is never to exceed five days.

RIOTING AT BUDA PESTH.

BUDA PESTH, March 23.

Serious disturbances took place here last evening when a mob of students and others forced their way into the Theatres and other places of amusement and insisted on their being closed as a mark of mourning for the death of Kossuth. They also hoisted the black flag everywhere.

Repeated encounters took place with the police, and twenty of the mob were injured.

Evening.

The riots here have been renewed, the students and the mob resenting the removal of the black flags by the authorities.

The police opened fire on the rioters and the cavalry charged them.

Upwards of forty were injured.

AFFAIRS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Latest advices from Rio de Janeiro state that President Peixoto is demanding the surrender of Admiral de Gama and the other rebels who are on board the Portuguese men-of-war.

Admiral de Mello has been proclaimed Chief of the Insurgent Provisional Government, and has resolved to continue the insurrection.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 24.

The death is announced of Sir Cunliffe Owen.

TOUR OF PUBLIC WORKS MEMBER OF SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

Sir Charles Pritchard, Public Works Member, will leave Calcutta for a short tour to Bombay, on the 30th instant, arriving at Simla the second week of October.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Bissett, R.E., Director-General of Indian Railways, will take opportunity of travelling over the Bengal and Nagour-Railway during his fortnight's tour at the close of the present month.

THE WAZIRI FRONTIER.

Arrangements are now under consideration between the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, which will probably result in the demarcation of the Waziri border being undertaken this spring after all.

THE BUDGET.

An extraordinary meeting of the Viceregal Council to discuss the Budget introduced on Thursday will probably take place on Tuesday unless representations are made from non-official members that more time is desired in which to consider the position as explained by Mr. Westland. The native members, or some of them at least, are expected to make an onslaught upon the exchange compensation allowance.

ALLEGED VISIT OF THE MINGOON PRINCE TO BURMA.

Widespread rumours are again current in Burma of the coming of the Mingoon Prince from Further East, and Burmans are inclined to believe them. The 12th April is named as the day on which he is to appear, but nothing is said as to the place where he will raise his standard. Government have sources of information at their command which should show if the Prince has actually left French territory beyond Mekong.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY LINE.

The sanction of the Government of India has been given to the proposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for a reconnaissance to be made of a line from Raipore, via Borasambar, to Sonpur, joining at that place the alignment already agreed to. The object in view is to connect the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with the East Coast Railway and to open up a very fertile part of the Central Provinces.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The question of promotion by selection of Colonels in the Indian Service to the rank of Major-General has not yet been finally settled. Under the latest arrangement one vacancy in four is to be filled by selection, but even this may be modified. General Lanke, who is one of the Colonels first for promotion and would have to vacate his command on becoming Major-General, is now likely to remain in the Presidency for another six months.

THE EX-KHAN OF KHELAT.

Some reports has been current that the ex-Khan of Khelat may possibly be sent to Mustang, the half-way halting-place between Quetta and Khelat. This would be putting a premium on disturbance in a State which he once ruled, as his adherents would be encouraged to intrigue on his behalf. The Government of India have up to the present not notified their intention of removing him from Loralia, where he is powerless for mischief if he contemplates plotting against his son who has succeeded him.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM WAZIRABAD TO LYALLPUR.

In connection with the necessity for a railway through the tract country just brought under cultivation by the Chenab Canal, the Government of India are at last moving in the matter. They propose asking the Secretary of State for India to sanction the construction of a line from Wazirabad to Lyallpur, a distance of 115 miles, the event of funds for the work being available hereafter. Lyallpur is a new town which has sprung into existence since the waste lands were taken up by settlers.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY'S TOUR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

General Brackenbury will leave Calcutta on tour, on the 29th instant, going to Lucknow for a few days, thence to Rawalpindi. He will afterwards visit Abottabad and probably take a trip up the Khagan Valley, arriving at Simla on April 17.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, March 25.

Twenty-one accused made their statements till yesterday. One of them said that he had left Dehotsarg during the early stage of the riots and the rest that they had not at all been at Dehotsarg that evening. The Hindu witnesses who had disappeared were brought up before the Court yesterday, and the Court said that they considered their written explanation invalid. They should have authorized their counsel to petition for them or obtain the Court's permission before going. They therefore committed serious contempt of court, but the Court taking into account the fact that they subsequently appeared would inflict a fine of Koris 200 on four and of Koris 100 on the remaining four.

DEATH OF GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN.

We deeply regret to have to announce that General W. T. Budgen, R.A., D.S.O., late Brigadier-General, in command of the Bombay District, died on the 28th ult., at Mentone, in his fifty-fifth year. This is very sad news, considering how well the General was when, bearing with him the good wishes of his numerous friends in Bombay, and with the promise of a useful career before him at home, he left us with Mrs. Budgen by the mail steamer of the 27th January last. Only a day before, after having been in command of the Bombay District for five years, during which he rendered distinguished service to the State, he had retired on a well-earned pension. General Budgen entered the army as a subaltern in the Royal Artillery on the 21st June, 1856, and had a varied experience of foreign service, including Halifax (Nova Scotia), Ceylon, Hong Kong, Burma, as well as in all the three Presidencies of India, making up a period of thirty-eight years' service. He was in Halifax in 1862-63 ; in Madras in 1866-67 ; in the Straits, Ceylon, and Hong Kong in 1868-77 ; in the North-West and Central Provinces in 1878-83 ; and in India and Burma from 1885 till his retirement. On the 26th January, 1889, he was selected to the command of the Bombay District by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught when Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army ; and it might be said without exaggeration that General Budgen did full credit to his Royal Highness's choice by the capable way in which he discharged the duties of his responsible office. Previous to this, he was in command of the siege train during the Irrawady Expedition, resulting in the taking of Mandalay. General Budgen continued to serve in Upper Burma in command of the Royal Artillery as acting Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, from November, 1885, to March, 1887. For his services in this campaign he was twice mentioned in the despatches, and was raised to the Distinguished Service Order in addition to receiving the war medal and two clasps. After the Burmese Expedition, General Budgen was appointed to the command of the Dalhousie Depot from March to October, 1887, and commanded the Royal Artillery in the Sind District from October, 1887, to January, 1889, when he was selected for the Bombay Brigade. The whole of the harbour defences of Bombay were practically commenced and completed during his command. He had to press forward for their completion, and it was owing to his persistent efforts that they had been brought up to their present state of efficiency in all details. It was also owing to General Budgen's persistent advocacy of the scheme of building the new barracks at Colaba that the money was allotted by Government for their construction. General Budgen was always in sympathy with and in every way encouraged the Volunteer movement in this city, and during his tenure of command great strides had been made towards bringing the corps into an efficient state. He pressed for the formation of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and obtained the sanction of Government to heavy guns being placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding, one at the Town Hall and the other at the Byculla head-quarters, for the instruction of the men of the corps, in which he had always taken as warm an interest as in the Volunteer Corps. General Budgen was held in universal esteem both by the officers and men under his command. He had always had at heart the interest of the latter, and did everything in his power for their comfort. During the recent riots, General Budgen commanded at the Pydhownee head-quarters, and his services during that time of trouble earned the thankful recognition of Government. He was appointed by Government chairman of the committee selected to consider the proposals of the Commissioner of Police for an increase of the force. Their report was recently issued and has been referred by Government to the consideration of the Bombay Municipality. In the social life of the city, General and Mrs. Budgen had been conspicuous for their courtesy and geniality, and their hospitality during the last five years will be remembered by all ranks of the community. Before his departure from Bombay, General Budgen was entertained by the officers of the North Lancashire Regiment at Colaba ; by the officers of the Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Hotel ; and by the District Staff at the Royal Yacht Club. These social functions bore silent testimony to the worth of the deceased General, and the great and general esteem in which he was held amongst us. The late General's fellow-officers and the large circle of friends he left behind him in India will deeply sympathise with Mrs. Budgen in the irreparable loss that has overtaken her.

SOIREE AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Our London correspondent writes :—Under the auspices of that useful body, the National Indian Association there was a soiree at the Imperial Institute, on the 28th ult., Miss Manning received her guests in the brightly decorated Cape Room, the refreshments being served in the more sombre and less attractive Indian Conference Room. A smoking concert of the usual gigantic proportions was going on at the same time in the "Temporary Grand Hall," which may be temporary, but can hardly be called grand, but this entertainment did not seem to interfere very greatly with the soiree. Mr. Paget of the Comedy Theatre gave an effective recitation and as usual conversation was carried on freely and sociably. The Oriental dresses of some of the company added in no small measure to the picturesqueness of the scene.

Among those present were :—Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Sir Raymond West and Miss West, Mrs. John Jardine, Sir Juland and Lady Danvers, Lady Scott, Dr. Kenneth, Mrs. McCleod, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Cotterel Tupp, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Steel (she wrote Miss Stuart's Legacy and other Indian tales), Mrs. David Carmichael, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wood, Dr. Leitner, Mrs. Barclay Scriven, Dr. Theodore Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Alex. Rogers, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly. Several Indian ladies also attended. These included Bai Lukshmi who, I understand, has come to England from Lahore in reference to some property of her late husband, Mrs. Pheroze Thomas, Miss Rukhmabai, and Miss Rose Singha, a medical missionary student.

His Excellency Lord Harris dined with Brigadier General Gatacre, at his residence, Marine Lines, on Saturday evening.

It is probable that before the end of the Calcutta Sessions the Hon'ble Fuzalbhai Vishram will ask a question in the Council concerning the relative number of Muhammedans and Hindus in Government employment.

The Bishop of Bombay (Dr. Mylne) arrived on March 7 in Folkestone from India, via Paris and Boulogne. His lordship will remain in England for six months.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 9.

The Duke of Devonshire, in his speech at Yeovil the other night, said that a Ministerial crisis is dear to the heart of the professional politician. With all respect to his Grace that feeling is not confined to any one section of the community. It is no exaggeration to say that the entire nation has been greatly agitated by the events of the past ten days. Of course, the transfer of supreme power from the hands of Mr. Gladstone to those of Lord Rosebery was what most excited people at the beginning of the crisis. The subsequent partial re-organization of the Ministry has in a sense attracted much attention since ; but what is felt to be most important in the situation is not what has happened, but what is likely to happen. There are those who say that Mr. Gladstone's retirement has brought a General Election much nearer. On the other hand many contend that the change in the premiership makes an appeal to the country more remote than it was before Mr. Gladstone finally decided to retire from the scene of active Parliamentary life. No one can possibly say what may occur in the next few moments ; everything depends upon a variety of causes, about which it is impossible for the most sagacious of politicians to form any estimate at present, although it is probable that after next Monday's meeting of the Liberal Party some points that now appear obscure will be cleared up, and we shall be in a better position to say whether Mr. Gladstone's Fidus Achates, Sir Algernon West, was right when he described the new Government as being "very much the old one without its old leader." The Labouchерian revolt which was causing some anxiety at the head-quarters of the Liberal Party has, as the telegraph will have informed you, collapsed and collapsed ignominiously. One by one Mr. Labouchere's supporters have deserted him, and he now stands alone. Even he is so convinced of the futility of further opposition that he has avowed his intenion not only of not moving a vote of no confidence in the Ministry of the "Peer Premier," but of abstaining from voting for one if it is proposed by anybody else. "I shall," he says, "be an early Christian in the temple of the false gods ; I shall retire to the smoking-room." He cannot be very happy at seeing how miserably he has failed in his plans to upset the Rosebery coach, and in his paper he gives vent to his wounded vanity by pouring out a bitter complaint against his fellow Radicals for their subservience to social rank. He was, he tells us, standing in the lobby of the House of Commons last Monday—how he dared show his face there after receiving such a rebuff, I cannot understand—when a Conservative said to him "Are you not convinced of the truth of the Tory dictum 'A Radical dearly loves a lord ?'" Mr. Labouchere replied "I am." Loving freedom in the abstract, Radicals according to Mr. Labouchere, and he ought to know, are ever ready to grovel before a lord who will condescend to notice them. He has often been amused at noting how a Radical who has spoken to one of "these lofty beings" drags the fact into his conversation, and would have it believed that he and his lord are intimate friends. "We are, alas !" he exclaims, "a race of snobs, and we are never so happy as when we can indulge in an orgie of snobbism. Look how your Radical rejoices when he can get a lord to preside over some local festival, how he beams when he is talking to one, and how elated he is when he secures the smallest shred of a title for himself." Acrid but true. I know such a case or rather knew—for one of the persons referred to has gone where noblemen cease from troubling and Radicals are at rest. One was the daughter of a man of distinction in the Liberal Party in his day and generation. The other was a lady of title—a peeress in fact. Both had an amiable weakness for politics and for airing their eloquence on provincial platforms. The untitled lady used to complain that when she went down into the country to address political meetings, she had to find her way from the railway station as well as she could. If there was an hotel bus near at hand so much the better for her ; if not, she had to walk. But when my lady went, the leading Liberal of the place was at the station to meet her with his carriage-and-pair !

At the beginning of the week vague rumours were afloat of a reunion of Liberals on the basis—surely an impossible one at any rate at the present moment—of an abandonment of Home Rule. Lord Rosebery may be as indifferent to that scheme and as anxious to get rid of his *damnosa hæreditas* as the *Times*, always an admirer of his, tells us every morning ; but Mr. John Morley's resolve to remain Chief Secretary for Ireland instead of going to the India Office, as seems to have been originally decided, does not support the theory that the new Prime Minister is meditating an immediate reversal of the Irish policy of his predecessors. That the reports of a possible reconciliation between the Liberals and Liberal Unionists had some sort of foundation was shown by what Mr. Chamberlain said at Birmingham on Wednesday. Liberals and Liberal Unionists have both written to him on the subject ; but he properly points out that it is too early yet to say whether the thing is feasible, and in Conservative circles at all events his remarks are interpreted as meaning that he has no faith in the two sections coming together again. So far as "Orthodox Liberals" are concerned—I mean those who followed Mr. Gladstone—I do not find many who seem to expect or even to violently desire to welcome Mr. Chamberlain and his friends back to the fold. For Sir William Harcourt who has been superseded by a statesman so much his junior, there is a good deal of sympathy felt even by the stoutest of those who approve of the election of Lord Rosebery to be the leader of the Liberal Party. But it was not snobbishness that caused Lord Rosebery and not Sir W. Harcourt to be chosen for that high position. Sir W. Harcourt as Prime Minister could not—so those say who ought to know—have held the party together for forty-eight hours. Possibly this is an exaggeration, but it is almost certain that if Sir W. Harcourt had succeeded to the Premiership the Ministry would have lost some elements that the Liberal Party under present circumstances cannot spare.

The two surprises of the week are Mr Fowler's selection for the India Office and Mr. Tom Ellis's promotion to be Patronage Secretary or, in other words, chief whip. Mr. Fowler is thought by those who know him to be imbued with the ideas associated with the Nonconformist Conscience. People think this because he is not a Churchman. He is a Dissenter, or rather a Wesleyan Methodist, but between his dissent and that of one or two prominent politicians who shall be nameless there is a wide difference. The appointment, however, is not an ideal one. If he has any special qualification for his new post it is that he is *au fait* with financial matters. Some innocent Liberals say that what is deficient in his knowledge of India can be easily supplied by Lord Reay who, it appears, is to represent the India Office in the Lords. I am afraid this assurance will not be regarded as satisfactory by everybody in India. What is to become of Mr. George Russell had not been decided up to the time of writing. There is reason to believe that he aspired to the Presidentship of the Local Government Board with, of course, a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Russell, as all the world knows, was a particular favourite of Mr. Gladstone's. Gossips say that he is not equally admired by Lord Rosebery. Still it is not possible to see how he could be shelved even—which I have no real authority for supposing—if there was a disposition to get rid of him. The McCarthyites are almost as silent as the Sphinx regarding the situation. The Redmondites, as is their way, are less reticent, and to-day the expected manifesto has been issued. But it does not probably disturb Lord Rosebery's rest at night. He knows that their bark is worse than their bite. And suppose they turned out Lord Rosebery, how would they profit by the return to power of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour ?

Mr. Gladstone is reported better this morning of the catarrhal affection from which he has been suffering since his resignation. As regards the failing sight, which is understood to be the weakness which has had most to do with his withdrawal from the Premiership, it seems to be perfectly clear that the accident he sustained at Chester some months ago, when he was struck on the eye with a gingerbread nut, thrown heedlessly by some one in the crowd which surrounded his carriage, has been the principal cause of the mischief. The medical journals have articles on the subject, and one of them, the *British Medical Journal*, states that the cataract which has been forming lately is upon the eye which was injured, and during Mr. Gladstone's stay at Biarritz, probably in consequence of the bright sunlight, the unusual defect forced itself a good deal upon his notice. It does not follow, however, that the malady has lately made any special progress. The *Lancet* has similar remarks, but it adds that there is no doubt Mr. Gladstone's sight "has deteriorated very much lately." Except in this particular he is stated still to be in the enjoyment of wondrous health and vigour for a man of his age. He sleeps excellently, and in the interval of work, still finds the greatest enjoyment in literary pursuits. It was reported a few days back that on obtaining relief from the cares of office, he would go to Germany to consult a specialist respecting his eyesight, and probably undergo an operation for cataract. But it is now stated that he is going to place himself under the treatment of a leading London ophthalmic surgeon, and that no operation is needed at present.

The second drawing-room of the season was held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, when about 150 presentations were made. The Princess of Wales again assisted the Queen to receive. Mrs. Gladstone and her daughters were among those present. The ceremony was shorter than usual ; the crowd outside was greater. Next to Royalty the chief centre of interest was Lord Rosebery, who was the observed of all observers. He received the congratulations of a large number of distinguished people on his accession to the dignity of First Minister of the Crown. Outside the palace the new Premier was also loudly cheered by the crowd, and seemed much gratified at his reception. It is expected that his acceptance of the Premiership will give a considerable stimulus to the gaieties of the London season. Lord Rosebery himself has a high reputation as an entertainer ; and his dinners in particular are of a most sumptuous and *recherche* character. Some former reports about a possible matrimonial alliance between the new Premier and one of several ladies who were mentioned, have been revived by recent events, but as no announcement of Lord Rosebery's engagement has been made, Society grand dames with eligible daughters are said to be very desirous of cultivating the Prime Minister's acquaintance just now.

I mentioned last week the signing of the Burmo-Chinese Frontier and Trade Convention. One of the last acts of the Earl of Rosebery as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was to convey the thanks of her Majesty's Government to the British and Indian delegates. The credit of the successful termination of the negotiations is largely due to the diplomatic skill of Sir Thomas Sanderson who represented the Foreign Office. The Indian delegates (Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley and Mr. Edmund Neil, C.I.E.) have, I hear, received or are about to receive the commendations of the heads of their own department. It is probable that the terms of the Convention will be laid before Parliament at an early date. All will hope that one effect of the agreement arrived at may be to strengthen very materially our friendly relations with the Celestial Empire.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE NEW TARIFF.

The subjoined telegrams have passed between the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Westland, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, respecting the imposition of the new tariff duty on goods sent to Bombay, via Marmagoa, a matter to which Mr. J. A. Sheppard called attention at the meeting of the Chamber recently held to discuss the incidence of the tariff :—

Telegram, dated 19th March, 1894, from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Calcutta :—

"This Chamber respectfully submits that the levy of a 5 per cent. duty by the Bombay Customs on produce grown in British India but forwarded via Marmagoa, is an unfair restriction of trade, and would ask that orders be issued exempting such produce from duty on consignees satisfying Collector, say by railway receipts, that shipments are *bona fide* exports from British Territory merely passing through Marmagoa."

Telegram, dated 22nd March, 1894, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay :—

"Your telegram 19th. Following sent to Government of Bombay :—Government of India sanctions proposal to authorise Customs officers at Castle Rock and Bombay by executive orders to pass free of import duty goods proved to be in transit from Bombay by steamer to Marmagoa and thence by rail to British Territory and *vice versa*, subject to any specific restrictions in force affecting particular classes of goods."

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

Her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, under the command of Captain A. C. B. Bromley, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, leaving Portsmouth on the 24th February. The Euphrates called at Queenstown on the 27th February, Malta on the 7th March, Por Said on the 11th, and Suez on the 12th idem. Shet has brought drafts for different Regiments, comprising 61 officers, 17 ladies, 11 officers' children, 1,221 men rank and file, 39 women, and 36 children. James Munday, a stoker, accidentally fell over board on the 23rd instant, about 50 miles off Bombay and was drowned. The Euphrates experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers :—

From Portsmouth to Bombay.

Major and Mrs H V Cowan, R H A
Brig-Surg Lt-Col and Mrs J D Gunning, (A M S and two daughters)
Surg-Major and Mrs W A May, (A M S and two daughters)
Major A W L Rickards, 2 Rol Scots
Capt and Mrs C Russell, 2nd Rl Sussex
Capt C de Jersey, Rl A
Capt F S Picot, 2nd Wilts
Vety Capt H T W Mann, A V Dept
Vety Capt and Mrs R W Burke, A V Dept
Capt W A Watson, I S Corps
Lieut J G White, I S Corps
Lieut C C Blackburn, 1st Norfolk
Lieut H P Quinslie, I S Corps
Lieut A H B Hume, R E
Lieut N R Hemming, R E
Lieut G Walker, R E
Surg-Lieut H A Stalkartt, A M S
Lieut R E Watt, 2nd Oxford L I
Lieut J M C Colvin, R E
Lieut G R Hearn, R E
Lieut H W Pointz, 2nd Derby
Lieut A J V Durrell, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut J B Barston, R E
2nd Lieut S H Shaw, 2nd Wilts
2nd Lieut F D Davidson, 2nd Wilts
2nd Lieut M G E Bell, 3rl R Brigade
2nd Lieut the Hon'ble R L Pomeroy, 5th Dra Guards
2nd Lieut G H Watson, 5th Dra Guards
2nd Lieut E F S Aron, 5th Lancers
2nd Lieut the Hon'ble C B Fulke-Greville, 7th Hussars
2nd Lieut G T Williams, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut A C McLachlan, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut A J Campbell, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut C C R Murphy, 2nd Suffolk
2nd Lieut W H Bowden, 2nd Suffolk
2nd Lieut J B Cockburn, 1st R West Fus
2nd Lieut H H Champernowne, 1st Corn L I
2nd Lieut J B Wroughton, 2nd R Sussex
2nd Lieut L B H Haworth, 2nd Yorks L I
2nd Lieut J C O Blair, 1st Cameron High
2nd Lieut W M Fenning, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H S Garraway, Unattached List
2nd Lieut C Prissick, Unattached List
Rev J Redman Acting, R C Chaplain
Wife of Capt W G Hamilton and child, 1st East Lanc
Wife of Capt F G G Griffin and child, D C L I
Wife of Lieut L Oxley and 4 children, I Trans Dept
Widow of Quart-Mr Sanderson and daughter, 3rd East Lanc
Daughter of Capt H James, I S Corps
Daughter of late Senior Apoth Deane, I Sub M Dept
Sister of Capt C H MacDonald, I S Corps
Mrs James, Capt's Guest

From Queenstown to Bombay.

Major J Willcocks, (D S O), 1st Leinster
Capt W P Davison, 1st R Irish Fus
Capt R J H Parlby, 1st Devon
Capt G Hearn, Ord S Dept
Capt and Mrs A G Marrable, 2nd Yorks L I
Capt and Mrs W S Banks, 1st Dorset
Lieut W D Bewsher, 1st Hants
Lieut H C Warre, K R Rifle Corps
Lieut E Fitz-Clarence, 1st Dorset
Lieut T F M Wisden, 2nd Rl Sussex
Lieut J G Lowndes, 1st North Lanc
Lieut R T Greaves, 2nd Lanc Fus
Lieut G A Beazeley, R E
Lieut C O McCausland, 2nd Rl D Fus
2nd Lieut E H E Daniell, 2nd R Irish
2nd Lieut J L Furney, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W C W Hawkes, Unattached List

From Queenstown to Malta.

2nd Lieut W L B Hill, 1st Gloster
2nd Lieut T A Andrus, 1st North Stafford

It seems, writes a contemporary, that Madras wants the Overland Europe Mail Service from Burma ; but Burma does not want to go home that way. The people in Burma are in any case too busy with their own affairs to give any material help to anything Madras may propose. The railways in Burma are being pushed forward, and in a few years the lines will be connected with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from which Burma is looking hopefully for more prosperity.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9th MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, with the Overland Mails of 6th March, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Major F R Burgess
Miss Braine
Lt P C Palin
Lt J W Hill
Mr Lindsay Neill
Miss Parker
Mrs Elton Forrest and 2 children
Miss Ida Abbot
Mr and Mrs Calvert and infant
Mrs Hedger
Mrs French Mullen, infant and child.
Mrs E H Stone
Mrs Macki and child
Mrs Western
Miss Griffin
Mr C F Lockstone
Mr Fitz Clarence
Mr Carden
Mr F H Kruse
Mr and Mrs Hartigan
Mr F H Emmerson

From Brindisi.

Mr J D Lane
Mr N S J Troup
Dr Cunningham
Mr C A Soppitt
Lt R Keppel
Lt Egerton
Mr B R Wilson
Major B T Jones
Dr Jailatt F Mullen
Mr Hedger
Dr Yeld
Mr Withall
Miss Olive Low
Mr G Buxton
Lt R St Gorton
Capt Rylands

From Gibraltar.—Mr John Krohn.
From Port Said.—Mr Barne's Nat Lerot
From Ismalia.—Mr John Guinterg

From Aden.

Mrs Wilcock and infant
Don Antonio Pedro de Costa
Capt Myers
Col and Mrs J A Macniell and Miss
Mr J H Macneill
Mr J B Dickinson
Col L H and Mrs Goldney
Zanzelli Linji
Edoardo Petitti
Mr A M Calego and 2 friends
Alli Mohamed J Tharia
Bai Janbai
Mrs Mitchell
Mrs Bapojee Khambali

Weather Report.—From Aden to within 200 miles from Bombay light to moderate head winds, and fine weather from thence to Bombay fresh North-East winds. Passed s. s. Ganges Peninsular, and Clyde Homeward bound, and Anchor Line s. s. Hispania.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 9.

The Court.

The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick of Germany, came to London from Windsor Castle on Monday. Her Majesty held a Drawing Room on Tuesday, when about 140 ladies were presented.

The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick of Germany, returned from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle on Wednesday afternoon.

The Prince of Wales left London on Thursday last week for Paris, en route for Marseilles, where he joined his yacht, the Britannia.

Political.

On Monday the Earl of Rosebery had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and kissed hands on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury and Lord President of the Council. Lord Kimberley has been appointed to succeed Lord Rosebery at the Foreign Office, and Mr. H. H. Fowler has accepted the Secretaryship for India. Mr. T. Ellis succeeds Mr. Marjoribanks as patronage Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Shaw Lefevre becomes Peresident of the Local Government Board. Mr. H. Gardner has, on account of impaired health, resigned his office as Minister of Agriculture, but his successor is not yet announced.

On the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, peerages have been bestowed upon Sir R. E. Welby, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, who is about to retire, and Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., for Montgomeryshire. Mr. John Cowan, of Beeslack, Mid Lothian, is created a baronet, and Sir Algernon West, late chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, a Privy Councillor.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking on Tuesday at Yeovil, said that Mr. Gladstone had left a difficult legacy to his successors, and so far as the new Government was concerned, any endeavour to bring about Home Rule would, on the part of the Liberal Unionists, be met by direct and uncompromising opposition ; but if they hung up that question and devoted themselves to useful legislation the Liberal Unionists would be in no hurry to displace them.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking on Wednesday at a gathering of Liberal Unionists at Birmingham, said it was curious that the new leader of the Liberal party was a peer who had been conspicuous for his lukewarmness on the subject of Home Rule, and that the second place was occupied by Sir William Harcourt, who had signalized himself by the fury of his new-born zeal. Mr. Chamberlain commented on the singularity of the circumstance that while Mr. Gladstone's last speech was a condemnation of the House of Lords, his last act was to reward two of his followers with seats in that moribund assembly.

Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, continues to protest against the selection of a peer to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Premier, but it does not appear that any other Radical members are disposed to offer active opposition to Lord Rosebery's appointment.

Ireland.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, in opening the assizes at Kerry, expressed his satisfaction at the improved condition of the criminal calendar, and that the cost of the police in the county had been greatly diminished.

General.

The Duke of Cambridge is now at Gibraltar, and is making a rigid inspection of the defences of that fortification.

Mr. Gladstone caught a chill on Tuesday night, and was confined to his bed on the following day, but he is reported to be better.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has appointed a departmental committee to inquire into the best means of extending the faclities for granting agricultural allotments on the Duchy estates, and the application thereto of the Local Government Act, 1894.

A banquet to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Wednesday at the Hotel Metropole. Lord Dunraven presided and among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Sir T. M'Ilwraith.

The Local Government Board has issued a circular to boards of guardians and sanitary authorities, other than town councils, in England and Wales, calling attention to the provisions of the above Act in reference to the election of guardians and district councillors, and pointing out that the elections usually held in April will not take place till November next.

The show of the Hunters' Improvement Society, in association with the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, was opened at the Agricultural-hall on Tuesday. The thoroughbred sires, for which the Royal Commission offers premiums, were judged on that day. The number of entries was 97, against 105 last year, and the classes for some of the districts were but meagrely represented.

In the Appeal Court on Tuesday, in the case of a disputed election of a mayor at Louth, it was decided that the then existing mayor who presided had a right to give a casting vote for the successful candidate in addition to his previous vote.

It is expected that the extradition of J. S. Balfour from the Argentine Republic will be immediately sanctioned, and that in less than three weeks' time he will be brought to England

Obituary of the Week.

Mr. Andrew Ross, late Ben. C.S. ; Major-Gen. J. Daniel, Mad. Ret ; Col. G. R. Edwards, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut. H. R. Edlin, H.M.'s late Indian Navy ; Gen. Sir W. M. Scott M'Murdo, G.C.B. ; Major-Gen. G. W. Knox, C.B. ; Col. Ellis, C.B. ; Lord Tweedmouth ; Baron Solignac ; Dowager Lady Dallas ; Mrs. Henry Allon.

NASIK-GODAVERI BRIDGE AND WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

A fund has been started for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of constructing a bridge between Nasik and Punchwati, and water-works to supply the people of Nasik with pure drinking-water. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000 out of which the Nasik Municipality has contributed Rs. 50,000 ; Rs. 25,000 have been paid by the Bombay Government, and Rs. 25,000 were received from various local boards of the Nasik District. Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, District Deputy Collector of Nasik, undertook to collect the rest of the necessary amount, namely, Rs. 50,000, and has successfully accomplished the task he had undertaken. He collected Rs. 25,000 from the ryots and agriculturists of the Nasik District. The remaining Rs. 25,000 Mr. Thatte raised from the charitably-disposed persons of Bombay. Until now Rs. 24,106 have already been subscribed, and it is expected that the remaining Rs. 900 will soon be raised. The principal subscribers among the Bombay gentlemen are :—H. H. Maharaja Takhatsingji, Rs. 3,000 ; Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit, Rs. 1,001 ; Messrs. Keshavji Jadowji, Chutterbhooj Morarji, Khimji Jeeva, Hardas Premji, Odhavji Dewji, Ramji Damji, Kersondas Morarji, and Asur Virji, Rs. 1,000 each.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR, ASSISTANT FINANCE SECRETARY, ON THE COTTON DUTIES.

I do not propose to discuss in this paper the political aspects of the present agitation for the imposition of import duties on manufactures of cotton. As an official it would be beyond my province to speak or write on the agitation, so far as it concerns politics. But it is not out of place to ask for consideration of the demand for the imposition of these duties from the fiscal and economic point of view. I have not seen as yet in any of the protests and discussions, in Council, in public meetings, and in the press any indication that the proposed measure has been fully considered, or indeed considered at all, in its practical operation. And I wish to examine the question from this point of view, and state the conclusions to which the examination leads.

In some quarters the imposition of the duties is called for simply for the purpose of raising revenue, and it is proposed by, for instance, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that they shall be so levied as not to be protective. In other quarters the desire for protective duties is avowed more or less openly. In other quarters again there seems to be a desire for measures which will combine protection with the production of revenue.

It may be said at once as regards this last demands, that such a combination cannot be made if the protection is to be effective and the revenue substantial.

The idea underlying the agitation is that a substantial revenue, of which our finances are in much need, is being sacrificed, and as we cannot get that substantial revenue if we at the same time endeavour to secure effective protection for our Indian industries against foreign competition, this proposal requires no discussion.

Only a minority, I think, are taking advantage of the present circumstances to secure a reversal of the fiscal regime which was commenced a generation ago, and a return to the discarded system of a strictly protective tariff. Nothing in my opinion could be more injurious to the material interests of the country than the success of an agitation for the introduction of a protective tariff, but I do not believe that the Government will ever be persuaded to retrace its steps, to abandon the enlightened fiscal policy which it has consistently pursued for long years, and enter upon the dark and tortuous path of protection.

I am not about to write an essay on the merits of Free Trade and Protection, but in connection with the present demand there are two practical points to which I would wish to invite special consideration. The first of these is that if we levy strictly protective duties on cotton manufactures, that is, duties which will have the effect of preventing free competition between imported goods and goods made in India, the three hundred millions, in India and beyond our frontiers who consume Indian and imported cottons, must pay a price for them enhanced by the amount of the duty on the imported goods. The duty on the imported goods will go to the State, but the equivalent of the duty which they will pay on Indian goods will not go to the State, but into the pockets of the manufacturers. For it is obvious that, immediately on the imposition of such a tax on imported cottons, all Indian goods will be raised in price by the amount of the duty. The people will thus be doubly taxed, the import duty (or rather, a portion of it) being paid to the State, while the rest of the payment made by them will be a tax collected by and for the profit of certain manufacturers.

The second point to which I would ask consideration is that, as a result of protection, our export trade in cotton goods with China and other Eastern countries will almost certainly be seriously injured, if indeed it should not be eventually lost to us. It is only natural that a manufacturer to whom the fiscal policy of the State will give a profit of 3½ or 5 per cent. or more, over and above all other profit, on goods consumed in the country, will prefer to devote his attention to the supply of that most profitable market, to the exclusion of the foreign market, where he can get only his regular trade profit without the additional percentage of 3½, or 5, or more. This foreign trade is now valued at about eight crores of rupees annually, and any substantial decline in it is not to be treated lightly. It is all the more serious when we consider that the China trade is a most important factor in the adjustment of our indebtedness to England. It seems to me to be inevitable that if the Indian manufacturers are protected in the Indian market they will turn their attention principally to that market, to the neglect of others which will not then be equally profitable, and any neglect of those external markets must result in the restriction and decline of the trade. Eventually no doubt the artificial stimulus given to the Indian manufacturers will lead to the extension of mills and the construction of others, and they will seek for a foreign as well as a local trade. But meanwhile the place will have been occupied by our European and Japanese competitors, and it is not safe to predict that, having loosened our grip of a trade which we have acquired after years of labour, we shall easily reconquer the position we have abandoned.

Let us now discuss the operation and results of the proposed duties with reference to their imposition solely for the production of revenue. In such a discussion the precedent afforded by similar measures taken by the Government in 1878 and in 1879 is valuable. In 1878 certain specified descriptions of cotton piece-goods (T-cloths, domestics, and some others) were exempted from duty because they were made in the Indian mills, and therefore the duy on them was protective. It was considered that if they were exempted we should be able to say that we were levying duties for revenue only. What happened immediately ? Attempts were made in every direction to pass in free of duty goods which were woven of finer yarn than the yarn used in the exempted goods, but which were made up, for the purpose of escaping payments of duty, like those goods, and called by their names. The trouble and difficulty which arose made it clear that to exempt certain classes of goods by name was as futile as it was unfair to manufacturers who did not wish to alter their course of trade, and who therefore suffered in competition with others who did not scruple to modify their line of business in such a way as to evade the payment of duty. In the following year, therefore, a change was made, by the issue of a notification exempting from duty all yarns of counts from number 30 downwards and all grey goods (irrespective of name) made of such yarns. At that time the Indian mills made no yarns above 30. This exemption was as great and as prompt a failure as was the one which it followed. Within a year a complete revolution was effected in the trade. In the first three months following the exemption the proportion of the exempted kinds of goods formed still only about 16 per cent. of the great class of grey shirtings. During those three months manufacturers and exporters in England were occupied in adapting their business to the new conditions, and a month later the proportion of the exempted kind rose to 43 per cent. The percentage increased in each successive month from 43 to 49, then to 60 to 71, to 74 to 78, and at last, by the end of the year to 82. A year later as much as 94 per cent. of the whole imports of grey shirtings were made of yarn which was within the limit of exemption.

The change in the trade will be seen with clearness from the actual quantities imported.

Imports of Shirtings of the finer kinds, above 33's.

Monthly average—	lbs.
April to July 1879	8,750,000
August 1879	4,378,000
September 1879	5,905,000
October 1879	3,811,000
November 1879	5,105,000
December 1879	2,976,000
January 1880	2,630,000
February 1880	2,098,000
March 1880	1,958,000

Thus within the year imports of these dutiable goods fell from a monthly average of 8¾ million pounds to less than two million pounds. Simultaneously the imports of the exempted kinds were increasing as rapidly as others were falling :—

Imports of Shirtings of the coarser kinds, under 33's.

Monthly average—	
April to July 1879	1,701,000
August 1879	3,345,000
September 1879	5,695,000
October 1879	5,865,000
November 1879	7,319,000
December 1879	7,725,300
January 1880	7,371,000
February 1880	7,542,000
March 1880	9,042,000

The Government is now called upon to do again what it tried and failed to do in 1878 and 1879. The public, in India as elsewhere, has but a short memory, shorter perhaps in India than elsewhere, for there are probably but few left in European business circles who remember what happened then.

Is there any sufficient reason for supposing that the measure now suggested will be a greater success than it was in 1878 and 1879 ? I do not think there is. On the contrary, I am entirely satisfied that what happened in 1879 will certainly happen again if a line is drawn at any point, goods below the line being free of duty while goods above it are exempt. The change in the character of the trade will be as prompt and even more complete. In 1879 the line was drawn at 30's., but to-day it must be drawn much higher, as high as 60's. for the mills are actually making such counts, and are importing Egyptian and American cotton for the purpose, and though this class of work is not being conducted on a large scale as yet, it has quite passed out of the experimental stage. Now, when we reach yarn which is as fine as number 60, and fabrics made of such yarn, the imports of anything finer are on a very limited scale. I find from figures kindly supplied to me by Mr. Clarke, of the Chamber of Commerce, that the import of yarn of numbers 30 to 60 into Calcutta last year was 19,750 bales, the bulk being 40's. Of yarns above 60's. the imports amounted to 2,651 bales, being less than one-fifth of the whole imports—less than 19 per cent. in fact. Well, we should begin with the exemption of more than four-fifths of the imports, and then we should have the change in the trade operating on the remainder. Of the 2,651 bales of the higher counts, 1,051 bales were 70's., and these would promptly disapear, being replaced by 60's. We should thus be left with only about one-tenth of the whole trade to tax. These remarks about yarns apply equally to piece-goods.

Now, the whole value of the trade in cotton goods is about 26 crores, and the taxation of one-tenth of that value, on a basis of 3½ per cent. for yarns and 5 per cent. for piece-goods, would not bring in a larger revenue than *ten lakhs*! Even ten lakhs are worth having no doubt, especially when the Government have found themselves compelled to tax imports that can produce a revenue of only a few hundreds of rupees. An examination of the conditions will show, however, that it would be better to dispense with these ten lakhs or even double that sum, than to undertake their collection. To ascertain whether or not the goods of any importer are liable to or exempt from duty it will be necessary in practice—and this had to be done in 1879—to examine almost every bale or case of cotton goods coming into the country,for the purpose of finding the count of yarn with the aid of an apparatus of lenses and wrap-reels. The cotton trade is so large and important that a special skilled staff must be employed at all the principal ports to do such work accurately and promptly. The cost of that staff will take a substantial slice off the ten lakhs, and after all we shall probably have, let them do their work with all the care and integrity that they give to their duties, a repetition of such occurrences as we saw in 1879, when notices of motion were given in the House of Commons by Lancashire manufacturers, to draw attention to their "malpractices" in charging with duty goods which the importers consider to come within the limit of exemption. We shall also doubtless have a repetition of the offer of bribes to the staff, as in 1879, in consideration of the faithless execution of their duty. All the intolerable harassment and vexation to trade as well as to Government officials which prevailed after 1879 will be repeated, and yet the revenue now to be obtained by this suggested measure will be but a fraction of what was then obtained. If the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at that time called for the repeal of the duties because they were "dying a natural death"—(it would have been more correct to say that the action of Government in attempting to draw a line was violently thrusting them out of existence) what would it be likely to say now if such measures were reapeatd for the purpose of obtaining an insignificant revenue?

Is it worth while to have the manufacturers of Lancashire up in arms and to vex the soul of every importer of cotton goods, for the sake of extracting a trifling sum from a minute fraction of the trade?

The conclusion to which I am led by these reflections and recollections is that to tax cotton manufactures for the sake of revenue only would cause great trouble and inconvenience, with no adequate result; that to tax them for protective purposes would be disastrous; and that to tax them in view to obtaining revenue and at the same time securing protection would be silly.— *io neer*

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

In reference to the appointment of Mr. H. H. Fowler as Secretary of State for India, the *Times* says:—The vacancy at the India Office has been filled in a somewhat unexpected way. The seals of Secretary of State were offered, as we ventured to predict, to Mr. John Morley, who, however, "has felt it his duty to decline any post which might at this juncture separate him from the cause of Ireland." Whatever may be Mr. Morley's feelings towards his work at the Irish Office—and we cannot doubt that he has been grievously disappointed by his practical acquaintance with the realities of Home Rule patriotism—this renewal of his pledges, accompanied by a palpable sacrifice of his personal interests, may well stand in the place of those declarations which the Irish Separatists are demanding from Lord Rosebery. The office refused by Mr. Morley has been accepted by Mr. Henry Fowler, who has had the credit of passing the only first-class measure that stands to the account of the Government at the close of a monstrously protracted session—of which by the way, the National Liberal Federation celebrates, with bold flight of fancy, the "triumphant close" and the unparalleled "record of legislative work!" It must be remembered that the urgent and immediate difficulties of Indian administration centre in finance, and that Mr. Fowler, as Secretary of the Treasury, has had a sound financial training.

The *Standard* thinks Mr. Fowler's financial training and the thoroughly business-like cast of his intelligence undoubtedly fit him for the post at a time when the dominant and critical problems for Indian Statesmenship are connected with the currency. Those who are personally acquainted with the real conditions of our rule in the East feel pardonably nervous when the hear that a pronounced Radical is to exercise Parliamentary control. But Mr. Fowler will happily not be free to yield to what passes as educated native opinion. If there is any one thing which the Congress party feel more strongly about than another, it is the iniquity of prohibiting the imposititions of protective duties on imported cotton goods. The new Secretary of State will have to withstand much pressure in thit direction, but, at a Free Trader with a very keen perception of the value of Manchester votes, fie will, doubtless, decide that in this instance il would not be well to apply India ideas to India.

The *Daily News* says:—Mr. Henry Fowler has the great advantage, among many others, of being in the House of Commons. Mr. Fowler's name in such a connection may excite some surprise. But he probably knows as much about India as most new Secretaries of State, and his capacity for the work of administration has been abundantly tested. The India Office and the Indian Council are full of experts. What is wanted there is a fresh and vigorous mind like Mr. Fowler's which will not allow the Government of to become a mere bureaucracy. Lord Rosebery may be commended for his courage in going outside the mere official clique, and every Liberal will be glad that Mr. Fowler's. services to the party have received adequate recognition. He has scored the one real legislative victory of this Parliament in the really great and beneficent revolution under due form of law which received the royal assent yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fowler's conduct of the Local Government Act, like Mr. Morley's rule in Ireland, hasbeen criticised more sharply by his friends than by his foes. But now that the struggle which almost wore out the President of the Local Government Board is over, his keenest critics must perforce acknowledge that in spits of obstruction and the malice of the Lords, the Act is even stronger and better than the original Bill. The monetary and commercial questions which are so important to India at the present time are precisely the sort of subjects with which Mr. Fowler is best qualified to deal. The Tory and Protectionist papers are beginning to express indignant regret that a duty on the importation of cotton was not included in the Indian Budget. The feeling is natural. To the Tory and Protectionist mind there conld be no more delightful spectacle than a Government of Liberals and free traders imposing e protective duty to the prejudice of Lancashire goods.

HE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLLISION ON THE ZAMBESI.

Intelligence received at Durban states that, owing to the action of the Portuguese in obstructing the building of the telegraph line between the British sphere and Tete on the Zambesi, the commander of the British stern-wheel gunboat Mosquito, which was specially built for river service, landed a party at Tete and fired upon the Portuguese. The Governor of Quilimane, the telegram adds, is hurrying to the scene with Portuguese gunboats and troops. The commander of the Mosquito is believed to have asked for reinforcements.

Reuter's agency learns just before the mail left that the Government has so far received no news regarding the reported collision, but certain information would appear to have been received that there had been some difficulties between the British and Portuguese regarding the laying of the Rhodes telegraph across the tongue of Portuguese territory at Tete. This difficulty, however, forms the subject of negotiations between the British and Portuguese Governments and involves the interpretation of Article XI. of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891. The news of fighting having taken place is altogether inexplicable, and is viewed by the authorities as very grave, if true. The collision should certainly not have occurred, and it was believed that the matter would be amicably settled by negotiation between the two Governments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The bill to amend the Deccan Ryots Act has been fully drafted.

Sanitary reports of towns and cantonments in India will not be despatched to the Secretary of State till the latter half of the year.

The Viceroy has been pleased to accept the proferred address from the Simla Municipality on His Excellency's arrival at that station.

The Punjab Government have had under consideration the attempt to levy in British territory taxes or tolls in connection with the trade monopolies established by the Amir of Afghanistan and other similar trade transactions.

A suggested agreement as to the relations of Umra Khan of Jandol with the Government of India has again been under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

Nothing is known definitely in Burma regarding the fate of the Ruby Mines, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, although there is a general consensus of belief that they are doomed, and will be abandoned at an early date. The opinion, which the Chief Commissioner formed, is kept confidential. Perhaps he is no judge of rubies.

The pay of the Rangoon police has been raised—European head constables from Rs. 65 to Rs. 100; Inspectors from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 plus Rs. 50 for house allowance.

Always one of the largest fairs in India, the mela at Thanesar, in the Umballa District, will, it is stated, owing to the healthiness of the season, be an unusually large gathering this year; and it is reckoned that between four and five lakhs of people will come in from all parts of India to bathe in the sacred stream. The well-known Sarassuti never contains more than some two feet of water, and is dry for about eight months in the year, water remaining only in occasional parts or in spots where it is dammed up to provide bathing places for pilgrims.

It has been discovered, says an Agra correspondent, that the theft of Rs. 1,000 reported to the police by Pandit Mohan Kishen's agent, Kanhia Lal, of the Stewart Tannery and Leather Factory, Agra, was false. The greatest excitement has been caused by this discovery, and Mr. Sherring, the joint magistrate, who enquired into the case, has committed Mohan Kishen to stand his trial under sections 182 and 193, Indian Penal Code. The Pandit has been released on bail of Rs. 3,000 in three securities of Rs. 1,000 each.

As an outcome of the Jail Commission which sat in Calcutta in 1892-93, the Jail Department in Burmah is to be recognised with effect from the coming official year. Besides the existing six central jails at Rangoon, Insein, Mandalay, Myingyan, Bassein,and Thayetmyo,and twenty-four district jails, another district jail will shortly be opened at Prome. The strength of some of the establishment of the central jails has been reduced. Rangoon and Insein will continue to be first-class central jails, but the European warder establishment will be reduced by one each, as also the salaries of the men. One of the remaining second class central jails, either that at Mandalay or at Myingyan, will be raised to a first-class central jail. Other reductions in salary will also be made in the central jails. The oganisation, it is understood, will effect a saving of about Rs. 20,000 annually, a result mainly due to the efforts of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. Sinclair, M.B., Inspector-General of Jails, Burmah.

Deputy Commissioners of the Punjab Government are now issuing forms to be filled by all Europeans and Eurasians, except officers and soldiers in regimental employ, inquiring as to the number of children between 6 and 18 years in each family, whether all or some of them are attending school, and the reasons for their not doing so in the case of those not receiving instruction. The information will be incorporated in a general statement which will be sent to Government through the Educational Department. The object of this is not definitely known, but it is surmised that it is the intention of the Government to send such of the European and Eurasian children as are not receiving instruction to aided school free of charge. There are a number of parents and guardians in straitened circumstances in the Punjab who would be glad to have their children educated, but are not able. Similar steps are being taken in other provinces, and it appears to be the result of the memorial submitted to the Viceroy by the leaders of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Calcutta two years ago.

The Government of India has declined to sanction the proposal to lower 200 feet of the wall of the city of Delhi with a view to the better ventilation of the lower rooms in a block of public offices recently erected.

Captain C. Griffiths, 16th Bengal Cavalry, commands the escort which will accompany Lieutenant MacMahon on his Baluchistan-Afghanistan Frontier Commission. The escort probably leaves Loralai on the 27th instant for Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel, whence on April 6th the Commission will Commence its work, going towards Chaman *via* Tehra. The Commission is expected to be out for three months.

Further illustrating the urgent need of a Pasteur Institute in India, a need to which attention will be called in Bombay by a public meeting on Thursday, the following particulars of a fatal case of hydrophobia reach us. About two months ago, a sweeper named Ladhu, residing at Mardan in the Peshawar district, was bitten in the little finger of the right hand by a rabid dog. Medical treatment having been tried, and symptoms of illness appearing, he was induced to try the effect of a *fakir's* charms, and for the purpose paid a visit to Peshawar. On this 7th March, however, symptoms of undoubted hydrophobia supervened, and while returning to Nowshera by rail the next day the unfortunate man died raving mad in the train.

Although in the final tie of the Inter-Regimental Polo tournament the Bays were successful in defeating the 8th Lancers, and there is no doubt that the best team has won, it must be said however that there was little to choose between the winners and the team of the 7th Hussars. The match between these two regiments was one of the best contested ever played at Umballa.

The present Minister of Hyderabad, Nawab Vikarool Umra, was appointed on six months' probation. So next month it will be decided whether or not Nawab Vikarool Umra is to continue. It is said that Sir Asman Jah is anxious to get back his place. The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears there are two others also in the field.

It is believed that Mr. Prestage will send his full scheme for the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway to the Public Works Department, when the Government of India will come to a final decision.

The following telegram has been received in London from Hong Kong, with a request that it should be communicated to the Press:—"Chamber of Commerce request you to communicate with the important Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and with the Bi-metallic League, with a view to protesting against the intention of the Indian Government to levy a duty on silver. A further decline in silver will attend the imposition of a duty, and would entail a great sacrifice of British interests. The closing of the mints has already been ruinous, and further disastrous results are inevitable in the event of England continuing unfavourable to silver. If there be delay in re-opening the mints to silver coinage on the same conditions as before, the position of trade between India and China will become critical. British manufacturers are threatened dangerously and permanently owing to the stimulus given by cheap silver to the production of cotton goods in China and Japan. A memorial to the House of Commons is in course of preparation."

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Gladstone, who went to Windsor on Friday, March 2, remained at the Castle till the following day, when, after the meeting of the Privy Council, which had been summoned to settle the Queen's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament, the aged Prime Minister placed his resignation in the hands of her Majesty. The official announcement, published in the Court Circular of March 3, was as follows:—

"After the Council the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen and tendered his resignation, which was graciously accepted by her Majesty.

"The Queen has summoned the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and offered him the post of Prime Minister, vacated by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

"The Earl of Rosebery has accepted her Majesty's offer.

After the retiring Prime Minister's audience, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone took luncheon at the Castle, and left shortly before 3 o'clock. Their departure excited considerable interest among the residents, many of whom assembled outside the barriers at the Great Western station, the yard of which was kept private for the convenience of her Majesty's visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and the Ministers with them were loudly cheered by the numerous spectators as they drove into the terminus, the ex-Premier being accorded a most enthusiastic reception, a compliment which he repeatedly acknowledged. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on alighting at the patfrom entered the front portion of the saloon, the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Charles Lennox Peel occupying the rest of the carriage. The special train left Windsor at seven minutes to 3 o'clock for Paddington. On the arrival of the train at paddington there were groups of persons in waiting, whose salutation Mr. Gladstone acknowledged. At Downing Street there were few persons assembled, as the exact time of his arrival had not been announced.

"Old age and increasing infirmities," the *Times* wrote, are the reasons which led Mr. Gladstone to divest himself of the responsibilities of office. The Lobby coorespondent of the same paper says:—In his audience of her Majesty on Feb. 28 Mr. Gladstone explained the reasons which, in his opinion, precluded his continuance at the head of affairs; and what remains to be done, therefore, is, so far as he is cocerned, cut and dried beforehand. Before going to Biarritz, however, he made it clear that he would retain office until the work of the Session was completed, and this pledge would not be fulfilled if he left to his successor the task of suggesting the phraseology of the prorogation speech. Inasmuch as every precaution was taken to keep the public in the dark as to Mr. Gladstone's intention, it is obvious that a dramatic coup was contemplated. The frustration of this plan through the indiscretion of one of those in the secret is said to have caused the right hon. gentleman great annoyance. When the present Administration was being formed, Mr. Gladstone told his colleagues frankly that he regarded his acceptance of the Premiership as a tentative arrangement which might have to be terminated at any moment. Whilst anxious to remain in harness as long as he could do so with benefit to his party, he has never lost sight of the fact that old age was creeping upon him. The climax came on the eve of the right hon. gentleman's departure for Biarritz. A medical examination of his eyes demonstrated the existence of cataract beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the Premier was informed that after the lapse of a certain period the necessity for an operation would have to be faced. This confirmed him in his already half-formed resolve to relinquish the leadership. In the interval which has since elapsed the eye trouble has increased. The right hon. gentleman can still read without difficulty a letter written in a bold hand, and he can master the contents of most books; but a newspaper puts him to considerable inconvenience, and to grasp the salient points of a blue-book, formerly a simple operations, is now a laborious task for him. In the matter of hearing, too, he is seriously handicapped. A *tete a tete* conversation, even when carried on at a full dinner-table, does not impose any strain upon him; but the moment he attempts to follow the drift of a general discussion he is at fault, and it is stated by those who know him intimately that two-thirds of what is said in a set debate in the House of Commons never reaches his ears.

LORD ROSEBERY APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER.

On Saturday, March 3rd, after the ex-Premier's audience, Sir Henry Ponsonby, came to London, and, on behalf of the Queen, offered to Lord Rosebery the vacant Premiership. Lord Rosebery, having previously ascertained the views of his Cabinet colleagues, found himself in a position to undertake the duty of reconstituting the Ministry.

In some influential quarters it was expected that Lord Rosebery, although Premier, would continue to act as Foregin Secretary, at least for a few months, and thereby avert the confusion which must inevitably result from any shifting of Ministers from one office to another at a period when departmental estimates were being framed and the Budget in course of preparation. The suggested dual functions of Lord Rosebery, however, were strongly opposed by no less a parson than Mr. Gladstone on constitutional grounds; and one of the newPremier's first duties was to arrange for a redistribution of high offices.

The first meeting of ministers under Lord Rosebery was held on Sunday afternoon, March 4th, at his lordship's residence in Berkeley Square. All the Cabinet Ministers attended with two exceptions, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Asquith. The meeting was not of a prolonged character.

On Monday afternoon, March 5, the Earl of Rosebery drove to Buckingham Palace for the purpose of having an audience of her Majesty upon his appointment as Prime Minister. The crowd of spectators near the Mall gates increased after Lord Rosebery's arrival, and during his interview with her Majesty, which lasted for upwards of an hour, and on leaving, the Prime Minister was warmly cheered by the spectators. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Gladstone drove down Constitution Hill, past the crowd opposite the Palace, into the Mall, receiving as hearty a welcome as his successor. The following notification appears in the Court Circular, dated Buckingham Palace, March 5:—

"The Earl of Rosebery, K. G., had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands upon his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury." Although the formal transfer of the seals of office may not take place until the Council next day, Lord Rosebery practically took over office from Mr. Gladstone on March 6. Mr. Gladstene may remain some time longer at Dowing Street, but it is understood that the new First Lord has,like the late Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, chosen as his future room the Pillar Chamber, which Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have used as their drawning-room. It overlooks the Horse Guards' Parade, and is at the furthest point from Downing Street. Lord Rosebery will continue to reside at his house in Berkeley Square.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

It was announced early in the week that the Queen had been pleased to appoint the Earl of Kimberley to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in place of Lord Rosebrey; the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M. P., to be Secretary of State for India; and the Right Hon G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., to succeed Mr. Fowler at the Local Government Board.

On Thursday night, March 8, the Press was officially informed that her Majesty had been pleased to approve of the following further appointments:—Lord Tweedmouth to be Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Herbert Gladstone to be First Commissioner of Works and a Privy Councillor. Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., to be a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Kimberley, it is stated, has no wish to leave the India Office, but his diplomatic experience and his former tenure of the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs were considered to eminently fit him for the office to which he is assigned.

The *Times* states that Mr. John Morley, though offered the Secretaryship of State for India, felt it his duty to decline any post which might at this juncture separate him from the cause of Ireland. According to the *Standard*, Mr. Morley agreed to remain at the Irish Office at the urgent request of Lord Rosebery and several of his colleagues. His continuance in that position is regarded with great satisfaction by the Nationalists, and is taken as an assurance that the question of Home Rule will still hold a foremost place in the policy of the Government. Mr. Morley had an interview with the leader of the Irish Party, and assured him that the accession of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership has not in the least affected the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland.

As the Presidency of theLocalGovernment Board, the office which Mr. Fowler is leaving, is held direct from the Crown, his transference to the Indian Secretaryship will not render it necessary for him to seek re-election.

It was stated on March 8 that Mr. Herbert Gardner had resigned the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture; but the following day the report was denied on the authority of Mr. Gardner himself. His health is not so good as might be wished; and there is little doubt that in the course of the negotiations which have been in progress since the beginning of the week the possibility of his retirement on this ground has been suggested by some of the right hon. gentleman's colleagues. But beyond this nothing has been said or done which could give the slightest colour to the report of his resignation. Nevertheless, it is stated by the Press association that Mr. Herbert Gladstone actually accepted the presidency of the Board of Agriculture under the impression that Mr. Herbert Gardner desired to retire; and that only when, Mr. Gardner's feeling on the matter became more decidedly known, it was arranged that Mr. Herbert Gladstone should become the First Commissioner of Works.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was made a Privy Councillor in consideration of his new office not carrying Cabinet rank, as it did in the case of his predecessor, Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

Mr. Marjoribanks, late Patronage Secretary to the Treasuay, and Whip to the Ministerial Party, has succeeded to a peerage, on the death of the late Lord Tweedmouth. It was understood that Lord Rosebery recognised the ex-Whip's strong claims to a seat in the Cabinet, and that a position would be found for the late Whip which would give him Cabinet rank. Mr. T. Ellis succeeds Mr. Marjoribanks (now Lord Tweedmouth) as Patronage Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ellis's promotion leaves vacant a junior Lordship of the Treasury,which, it is said, has been filled by Mr. Munro-Ferguson. It was originally intended to appoint Captain Sinclair a Junior Lord of the Treasury; but his majority at the last election was so small that the idea was abandoned.

Mr. Causton, M. P., one of the junior Lords of the Treasury has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ellis as second Whip.

THE ROSEBERY MINISTRY.

The following is the new Ministry as at present constituted:—

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord President of the Council—*Lord Rosebery.

Lord High Chancellor—*Lord Herschell.

Lord Privy Seal—*Lord Tweedmouth.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—*Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—*Earl of Kimberley.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs—*Right Hon. H. H. Asquith.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—*Marquess of Ripon.

Secretary of State for War—*Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman.

Secretary of State for India—*Right Hon. H. Fowler.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—*Right Hon. James Bryce.

First Lord of the Admiralty—*Earl Spencer.

President of the Board of Trade—*Right Hon. A. J. Mundella.

Vice-President Committee of Council—*Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.

President of the Local Government Board—*Right Hon. George Shaw Lefevre.

First Commissioner of Works—Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Houghton.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. S. Walker.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—*Right Hon. J. Morley

Secretary for Scotland—*Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan.

President of the Board of Agriculture—Right Hon. Herbert Gardner.

Postmaster-General—*Right Hon. A. Morley.

Patronage Secretary to the Treasury—Mr. T. Ellis.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury—Right Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert.

Secretary to the Admiralty—Right Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.

Those marked *are members of the Cabinet.

The new Prime Minister has appointed Mr. George H. Murray, C.B., of the Treasury (one of Mr. Gladstone's secretaries), to be his principal private secretary at Downing Street. Viscount Drumlamrig will also be attached to his lordship as an unpaid private secretary. The Earl of Kimberley, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed his son, the Hon. Armine Wodehouse, as his principal private secretary, and Mr. Henry George Foley, of the Foreign Office, as *precis* writer. The latter gentleman acted in the same capacity to Lord Rosebery.

Mr. T. Ellis, the new Patronage Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. E. G. Harman, of the Treasury, to be his private secretary. Mr. Harman acted in the same capacity for the ex-Whip, Mr. Marjoribanks, now Lord Tweedmouth.

The Queen has conferred a Companionship of the Bath upon Mr. F. H. Villiers, lately private secretary to Lord Rosebery at the Foreign Office.

Lord Tweedmouth, who visited Lord Rosebery on Thursday morning, (March 8) will continue to assist Mr. Ellis, at the Liberal Whips' office, until the meeting of Parliament.

In regard to the future whipping arrangements, the *Times* understands that Mr. M'Arthur has been asked to undertake the duties hitherto performed by Mr. Thomas Ellis. In the matter of precedence, therefore, Mr. Causton will remain where he is, and in all party divisions the tellers for the Government will be Mr. Ellis and Mr. M'Arthur.

FIRST MEETINC OF THE NEW CABINET.

A Cabinet Council was held on March 8 at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were the Earl of Rosebery, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquess of Ripon, Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Right Hon. J. Morley, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. A. J. Mandella, the Right Hon, G. Shaw Lefevre, the Right Hon. Sir George O. Trevelyan, the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, the Right Hon. A. H. Acland, the Right Hon. J. Bryce, and the Rigt Hon. Arnold Morley.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

Unless something unforeseen happens, says the Lobby correspondent of the *Times*, there will be no dissolution for the present. The Government realise the urgency of making immediate progress with Supply, and they will endeavour to bring the debate on the Address to a close at the earliest possible moment, so that the exigencies of the financial year may be met without a hitch. At the same time they foresee the probability of having to resort to unusual expedients to carry out their intention, and in view of the exceptional interest attaching to the Navy Estimates it may be necessary to ask the House to vote a portion of the money required for other purposes and to postpone the consequent discussion until a later stage. In any case the Easter holidays will be reduced to the narrowest dimensions. In addition to the Registration Bill, which the Government are resolved to pass at all hazards, the programme for the session will include an Evicted Tenants Bill and a Scotch Local Government Bill somewhat on the lines of the Parish Councils Bill. The Budget, however, will impose the heaviest tax on the energies of the House; and it is not at all unlikely that the scheme unfolded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be the direct cause of the next appeal to the constituencies. Nothing has been allowed to leak out as to the nature of the financial changes which the Government have in contemplation, but it may be stated without fear of contradiction that the Budget will contain a good deal of contentious matter, and will be distinctly democratic in its character.

The *Times* writes on March 9:—While no definite scheme of business has yet been agreed upon for next week, it may be assumed that the Navy Estimates will be taken on Monday and Tuesday, March 19 and 20. It is hoped that progress will be made with the Army Estimates and the Suplementary Estimates before the end of next week, and that the vote on account for the Civil Service will be carried without much delay after the Navy Votes have been disposed of; otherwise it may be necessary for the House to sit on the Saturday after Good Friday as well as on Easter Monday. Some of the sittings in Easter week are expected to be formal, being held mainly, for pressing forward the appropriation Bill.

It is rumoured, says the *Standard*, in Liberal quarters that the Government are considering the practicability of introducing a Bill to limit the veto of the Upper House upon measures which have passed the House of Commons. It has been suggested that the House of Lords should be disqualified from arresting for a second time any Bill which has passed the House of Commons in two successive sessions. This would not satisfy the Radicals, who desire the abolition of the hereditary principle, but it is thought that they would accept it as a step in the direction of a Constitutional change.

Writing on March 9, the *Daily News* says:—The arrangements of Lord Rosebery's Government are now virtually, although not quite literally, complete. Yesterday's Council decided upon the terms of the Queen's Speech, which will, according to the regular order of things, be submitted to her Majesty to-morrow. As we have already said, the Speech will not promise a long array of measures. There would not be time for the discussion and the completion of a great many projects of legislation in a session which begins so late in the year, and there would be little wisdom in promises that must almost of necessity overleap performance. We may count with something like certainty on a Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Even if we had no other reason for such a conviction, there might be reason oungh for it in Lord Rosebery's reply to Mr. Lloyde George. Lord Rosebery is asked to receive a deputation on the subject of Welsh Disestablishment. He answers briefly but very courteously that he cannot find time to receive any deputation this week, and suggests that there will be time enough after the meeting on Monday to consider whether any deputation on that subject would be necessary. It would be impossible to put any interpretation but one on such an answer. The meaning clearly is that Lord Rosebery hopes to be able to give such assurances to the Welsh members on Monday as may render it unnecessary for them to ask through a deputation for a more precise exposition of his views. This is exactly in accordance with what we felt safe in foreshadowing yesterday. Then there can be little doubt that we shall have a Registration Bill. It will probably be a short Bill, simple, direct, and practical in its scope. It cannot be too short and too simple, provided it deals in a satisfactory and thorough way with certain great principles.

THE RADICAL REVOLT.

Mr. Labouchere on March 2 published a long letter which he had addressed to the chief ministerial whip. In this epistle, which was marked throughout by a tone of "No compromise," the member for Northampton said that with him and many other Radicals it is a cardinal article of faith that the Premier must be in the House of Commons. Personally he regarded the claims of Sir William Harcourt as paramount, and why Sir William should be passed over for the sake of a Peer he did not know.

The Central News says:—"The so called Radical revolt has not extended to any apparent extent since it was first notified to Mr. Marjoribanks, in the form of a deputation with Mr. Labouchere at its head. There are, of course, a considerable number of Lord Radical members who look upon the Premiership of Lord Rosebery with disfavour, not because of any personal hostility to that nobleman, but because it places the Liberal Party with a Peer Premier, in a false and even ridiculous position, seeing that it is on the eve of a popular campaign against the hereditary House of Lords. Reporters have interviewed a considerable number of these gentlemen and find most of them in the same frame of mind in regard, firstly, to a marked disinclination to have their names published for any expression of opinion whatsoever, and, secondly, a disposition to pardon Lord Rosebery for the accident of his birth and position in consideration of the great services he rendered to the Radical cause in the Metropolis in the early days of the London County Council.

The Central News has Mr. Labouchere's authrity for declaring that he does not propose to move a vote of "No Confidence" in the Ministry, nor will he vote for it if moved by any one else.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

The Dublin crrespondent of the *Times* telegraphed on March 5:—The sensitive loyalty of Irish Nationalists to Mr. Gladstone, which is supreme, is shocked at what is called the cold and strict formality of the terms in which the Queen accepted his resignation. This is the mild expression of dissatisfaction which a Parnellite journal contains. The evening organ of the Anti-Parnellites, the offspring of the *Freeman* shows more irritation, and even lectures her Majesty., It contrasts with the announcement in the Court Circular that the resignation was "most graciously accepted" the fact that when Lord Salisbury resigned her Majesty signfied that she received his resignation "with regret." Here is a specimen of the loyalty to the Queen which, under the sagacious counsel of the ex-Premier, it has of late been thought judicious for Home Rulers to assume. Hence the toast of the Queen's health is no longer omitted from civic and other banquets, or hissed by seated guests, but received, as stated in the reports, with enthusiasm.

An address to the Irish people, signed on behalf of the Parnellite Party in the House of Commons by Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., and Dr. J. Kenny, M.P., was issued on March 8. Commencing with the statement that a crisis has arrived in the fortunes of Ireland, the manifesto goes on to recall the circumstances attending the split in the Nationalist Party, and Mr. Gladstone's connection therewith. "We warn our fellow-countrymen," the document proceeds, "that Mr. Gladstone's retirement now from the leadership of the Liberal Party can have its origin only in a scheme to defeat the hopes of the Irish people by the abandonment of Home Rule, or by such a compromise as can only be regarded by Ireland as an insult and a mockery. . . . In Lord Rosebery and his Cabinet we can have no confidence, and we warn our fellow-countrymen to have none. They will concede just as much to Ireland as she extors by organisation among her people and absolute,unfettered independence of English parties in her representatives. It is your duty, fellow-countrymen, to create and foster these national safeguards. The time has arrived not only for plain speaking, bnt for prompt action, and we call upon you to no longer tolerate a policy of national subserviency to English party interests. Organise the forces of our race in support of the struggle for National Government, insist that the cause of Ireland shall be kept boldly to the front by those who speak on your behalf, and show your representatives that you will tolerate no miserable compromise of your country's rights for the convenience of either English party, that you regard it nobler in your race and more befitting the dignity and honour of Ireland to carry on if necessary the bitter struggle with both than to continue to be the scorn of one or the deluded dupes of the other party."

MANIFESTO BY THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A manifesto was issued on March 5 by the National Liberal Federation in which it was stated Mr. Gladstone's transcendent ability, unique experience of affairs, chivalrous courtesy towards opponents, intense earnestness of purpose, and lofty personal character combine to make him the foremost figure in political life and the greatest statesman of our age. We, who for so many years have been proud to follow him, and who regard him with a devoted affection and respect such as no political leader has before inspired, realise clearly how impossible it will be to adequately fill the vacant place. No question must be raised, however, as to be propriety of Mr. Gladstone's decision. Every member of the Liberal Party will unite in the earnest hope that in his retirement he will find that rest and ease which he has so nobly earned.

The Ministry has abundantly proved that it is composed of strong and earnest men, and can be trusted to conduct the affairs of the empire with dignity and success. We have never before had a Government which could point to such a record of administrative reforms, while, in spite of unscrupulous opposition in both Houses of Parliament, we have seen that in matters of legislation the Ministry has been thorough in its policy, and resolute in its determination to uphold the rights of the House of Commons.

Such men will face with sympathy and courage the vast and pressing social problems by which we are confronted. We must not overlook the fact that the enemy will endeavour to propagate the belief that the power and cohesion of the Liberal Party cannot be maintained under the altered circumstances. They forget that principles do not perish with persons, that however great the worker the work is greater, and that the cause remains though the Leader is changed.

The complete carrying out of the programme to which our party and its leaders are alike pledged must neither be imperilled nor delayed. The time of difficulty is no time for doubt or difference. Not only have we earnest work in hand, but the future will assuredly bring us other labours, possibly more arduous than any we have known. Through a long life of strenuous warfare our great leader has led us to many a democratic victory. If we are only courageous and united, true to our principles, and animated still by his noble example there are other victories awaiting us, signal and assured.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

The *Times* says:—The meeting of the Gladstonite Party which has been summoned for Monday next (March 12) is to be the occasion for renewing the vows that bind Minister to the different sections of their following. No doubt they must be renewed in some form that will secure at least the semblance of unity. Lord Rosebery, and not a few of his colleagues, might be glad, if they could to make a new departure in policy, but in the present Parliament they are hopelessly entangled in the web of Mr. Gladstone's reckless promises. They will not be freed until they have submitted to the wholesome discipline of Opposition, and they must perceive that on the existing lines they can make no real progress. The Government is a Gladstonite Government, supported by a Gladstonite majority, and pledged to a Gladstonite policy, but without Mr. Gladstone, who, it may be observed, will not appear at the meeting at the Foreign Office next week. Lacking the motive power of Mr. Gladstone's energy and ascendency, what prospect is there that they will achieve any part of the programme they had little or no chance of accomplishing while he was still at their head? Lord Rosebery can, perhaps, keep his party together for a while, but that he can do anything more is in the highest degree improbable. . . . If the object which ought to be kept in view by patriotic men of all parties is to be secured, if the Gladstonite Party is to be taught the folly of clinging to its late chief's dream of Home Rule, and is to be reorganised on better lines by a new leader, the policy of Home Rule must receive, as we believe it will, a crushing defeat at the polls. It is too early to speculate about future combinations. The immediate business is to sweep Home Rule out of the way, and this can only be accomplished by the maintenance of the Unionist alliance as a fighting force so long as Ministers are enthralled by their past pledges to the Irish Nationalists.

A PRELUDE TO DISSOLUTION.

It is something of a set-off to the inconveniences of a change in the Premiership, remarks the *Standard*, that it distracts attention from the close of the session. It has been a period to which no Ministerialists can look back without dejection, and the Queen's Speech faithfully reflects the despondent tone. There is less than a week to wait for the next Queen's Speech—a week into which infinite private competitions and State cares must be pressed. It may to a large extent relieve the strain on Lord Rosebery to feel that his administration is, by the force of events, temporary and transitional. Whatever measures may be mentioned or omitted in the Queen's Speech, everyone will understand that the proceedings of next session are but the prelude to a dissolution. The loss of the old leader is decisive, not merely because it removes the personal bond which was of the essence of the Liberal combination, but because, simultaneously, the tendencies of groups have developed into a disruptive force which even Mr. Gladstone's supremacy could not have long kept in check. An appeal to the constituencies will clear the air. It may mark the rearrangement of parties on natural lines, and show what is the real cleavage of popular opinion.

THE PREVAILING IMPULSE.

The *Morning Post* considers that the Irish members are entitled to considerable sympathy, for, on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, we have this curious position that the great militant Radical Home Rule combination which the followers of Mr. M'Carthy keep in office, hastens to nominate as Mr. Gladstone's successor the man whose peculiar disinction is that he is less closely associated than anyone else in the Cabinet with the special tenets of the party. As a popular speaker Sir W. Harcourt is quite the equal of Lord Rosebery, and he has borne the Gladstone flag during the bad times since 1885 with bluff courage while Lord Rosebery was engaged in the useful but comparatively secluded work of the County Council. All this time Sir William was industriously blowing the trumpet for Home Rule to show his fidelity to Gladstonite principles. His long career in the House of Commons, and the gretter familiarity which exists between him and the various sections of the Minsterial following and the general public, would naturally point him out as the successor of the great Home Rule leader; but, with the exception of a small coterie of persons who wish to keep up the farce of a coming campaign against the House of Lords, evey organ of Radicalism in town and country has with one acclaim called upon Lord Rosebery. The inference is inevitable that the prevaling impulse is to escape from the ruins of Gladstonism.

MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The Telegraph thinks that so far it must be admitted that the work of Ministerial reconstruction has been managed, not only with a due regard to the public interest, but with considerable ingenuity from the party point of view. An examination of the appointments will show that the distribution of patronage has been skilfully made to serve the purpose of conciliating the various sections of the Ministerial following. The Irish have been propitiated by Mr. Morley's retention of the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant the promotion of Mr. Ellis will doubtless be accepted by the Welsh Nonconformists as a guarantee of the earnestness of the new Administration in the cause of Disestablishment, while the national pride of the Scotch has, of course, received the highest flattery of all in the selection of Mr. Gladstone's successor. If this all-round recognition of sectional claims does not suffice for a time at any rate to keep the competing groups in good humour with the reconstructed Ministry they must, indeed, be hard to please. The only body of Ministerialists for whom nothing has been done are the English Radicals, whose resentment at the silent but summary disregard of their protest against a Peer Premiership is likely to be all the more keenly felt in ecret, because of the open demostration, predicted the other day, of his complete importance.

LORD ROSEBERY'S POPULARITY.

The *Daily News* observes:—On Thursday (March 8) Parliment was prorogued till following Monday, when the business of the new Session was to begin in earnest. On the same day meeting of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, jointly convened by Lord Rosebery and Sir W. Harcourt, will be held at the Foreign Office. This is a wise step for the Prime Minster to take, and we may expect that such gatherings will be more frequent in the future than they have been in the past. Meanwhile the National Liberal Federation has issued a stirring manifesto in favour of the new Government, and at the annual meeting of the London Liberal and Radical Union, held that night; a resolution of confidence in them was passed, with but one dissentient. Everything, of course, depends upon the future policy of Ministers. But the popularity of the new Premier is incontrovertibly made out. Lord Rosebery would be the last man to suggest that he could fill Mr. Gladstone's place, which will never be filled again in our time, if at all. No conviction that the wisest possible choice of a successor has been made can diminish the deepening and widening regret, which sinks deeper and grows wider every day, for the loss of our illustratious and incomparable leader.

PROSPECTS OF SOCIAL REFORM.

The *Chronicle* states:—The Liberal Party today (March 9,) is on the crest of a wave of enthusiasm equal perhaps to that which swept over the constituencies in 1880. The opposition to Lord Rosebery has completely collapsed. Mr. Storey is going electioneering for us to Berwickshire, and even Mr. Labouchere himself has become a reconciled irreconcilable, and in the extracts from his journal accepts his defeat with a compliment to his opponents, and the wise smile of the man of the world. . . . With all opposition gone, the whole Cabinet working together in the utmost harmony and enthusiasm, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at work upon a democratic Budget, the Conservative Party and press in the depths of disappointment and anxiety a meeting of the Liberal Party summoned, a step which we have urgently pressed upon its leaders, a great gathering of the representatives of London to present an address from its Progressive members to Lord Rosebery, and the Prime Minister himself taking the very first opportunity, in the midst of a thousand instant calls upon his time, to show himself in the most democratic situation open to him. it is not surprising that Liberals and Radicals should meet one another everywhere with smiles, and that the most critcal spectators on our side should declare that the prospects of social reform, as opposed to mere policial marking time, were never so bright.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

The Berlian *Post* remarks that "the formation of the Rosebery Cabinet means the formal conclusion of the English crisis brought about by Mr. Gladstone's resignation; but it remains to be seen whether it means the real conclusion, as there is by no means a lack of the germs of internal complications. People must be warned against judging too hastily, for everything of the nature of 'hop, step, and jump' is so utterly at variance with the character and political temperament of the English, that the political abdication of the Nestor among English statesmen will not influence the situation on the other side of the North Sea nearly so incisively and directly as it would in a less equably tempered State, like France, for instance."

All the St. Petersburg newspapers have published leading articles discussing the situation in England. One of them characterises the rumour of Mr. Gladstone's resignation as "terrible news." Others are lost in conjectures of what will result from what they call the "Parlimentary chaos," which they forsee. The *Novosti* principally occupies itself with the character of Lord Rosebery, whom it declares to possess all the requisite qualities of leadership. It predicts that his accession to power will accomplish an entire change in British policy, since he has no sympathy with Home Rule, and upon foreign affairs is a faithful diciple of the Salisbury school."

THE EX-PREMIER.

It is said to be Mr. Gladstone's intention, if his health permits, *to attend* the House of Common's debates, and there is a general impression that he has not in any way made up his mind that his retiring speech on the House of Lords is the last that he will deliver in Parliament. Everything will depend, however, on his health. Mr. Gladstone has placed himself in the hands of Sir James Paget, who has advised him to consult Mr. Nethercliff, the oculist, so that the treatment for his failing eyesight may be deliberately considered. We regret to believe, the *Standard* says, that there is undoubtedly cataract forming in one eye, with a prospect of a similar weakening of the other; but there is, it is hoped, nothing in the case that is not likely to yield to the ordinary treatment.

One of Mr. Gladstone's earliest visitors on March 5 was Sir Henry Ponsonby, who called with a communication from the Queen, and had a short conversation with the right hon. gentleman. Subsequently Mr. Justin McCarthy visited Mr. Gladstone in Downing Street, and remained with him for about an hour. It is understood that he expressed to the ex-Prime Minister the grateful thanks of the Irish people for the services which he had rendered to the Irish cause, to *which, it is said, more striking expression will be given* a due course, and their sympathy with him in the necessity which had arisen for retirement. The conversation was, of course, a private one, and Mr. McCarthy did not feel called upon to make any statement in regard to it.

On the following day, March 6, Mr. Gladstone was occupied, says the Central News, for some time arranging his papers and private effects in Downing Street in readiness for his removal, which he does not propose to delay longer than is necessary. In the course of the forenoon he received visits from a number of friends and political acquaintances, the most notable being Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who called to express his regret for the causes which have made it necessary for his former chief to retire from public life. Mr. Chamberlain's appearance in Downing Street naturally caused considerable stir, and as naturally gave rise to some sensational versions for the reason of his visit to the retiring Premier. We are assured (continues the Central News) that the visit was entirely of a private and friendly character, having no bearing upon the political situation. Early in the afternoon Mr. Gladstone went for a short drive in an open carriage, being warmly cheered as he passed by a crowd which had collected in the streets adjacent to Dowing Street.

Lord Randolph Churchill called at Downing Street on Tuesday afternoon (March 6), and had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, in the course of which he expressed his regret at the cause which necessitated the Liberal leader's retirement from office. Lord Randolph Churchill had over an hour's conversation with Mr. Gladstone, and remained for tea.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Gladstone dined at Brooks's Club with the following gentlemen, who in his various Administrations have acted in close official relations with him:—Sir R. E. Welby, Sir Arthur Godley, Sir Algernon West, Sir R. H. Meade, Sir James Carmichael, M. P., Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. H. W. Primrose, Mr. G. G. Leveson-Gower, M. P., Mr. Horace Seymour, the Hon, Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. G. H. Murray, and Mr. Shand.

On Wednesday it was announced that the ex-premier was ill. He became hoarse on the previous night after leaving Brooks's Club, and on Wednesday morning was no better. Shortly after noon, when Dr. Bond arrived, the ex-Premier was ordered to observe the precaution of remaining in bed, though there was an absence of high fever and no present danger. At 3 o'clock the right hon. gentleman was somewhat better. Dr. Bond paid another visit to Mr. Gladstone in the evening, and found his patient with a troublesome cough. The ex-Premier's temperature, however, was only slightly above the normal, and his strength continued good. The report that Mr. Gladstone was indisposed was responsible for a great number of calls at Downing Street, and messages of sympathy were received from all quarters. Among the callers were Lord and Lady Carington, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., Mr. Causton, M.P., Mr. W. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the Marquess of Breadalbane, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Italian Ambassador, Mr. F. W. Buxton, the Lord Chief Justice, the Marquess of Ripon, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, M.P., and the Russian Ambassador.

Mr. Gladstone passed a comfortable day on March 8. Dr. Bond visited him at half-past six that evening and remained about a quarter of an hour. Dr. Bond subsequently informed a reporter that Mr. Gladstone's cough was less troublesome, but the general condition was unchanged from the morning report. At eight o'clock that evening the improvement in Mr. Gladstone's condition was maintained, and it was authoritatively announced that he was much better, though he still kept to his bed.

The *Lancet* says:—"It may be of historic importance to record that about six weeks ago Mr. Gladstone was thoroughly examined by his medical adviser, who found him to be a wonderfully strong and healthy man for his age, with vigorous heart, a good appetite, sound lungs, muscular limbs, and a full and deep voice. He was altogether full of vivacity and vitality. Mr. Gladstone informed his medical attendant that he slept excellently, and that in the intervals of work he still found the greatest enjoyment in his literary pursuits. Mrs. Gladstone, who has been suffering from bronchial catarrh, has now, we are glad to state, recovered."

TRIBUTE FROM THE GLADSTONIAN PARTY

At the annual meeting of the council of the London and Radical Union, held on March 5 at the National Liberal Club, under the presidency of Mr. Causton, M.P., a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Stuart, M.P., seconded by Mr. Howell, M.P., expresing deep regret at the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, thanking him for his unparalleled services, and expressing full confidence in Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister and Sir W. Harcourt as leader of the House of Commons. In the belief that they would faithfully endeavour to carry out the Newcastle programme and gave prompt effect to the declaration of war against the House of Lords contained in Mr. Gladstone's speech of the previous Thursday.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE IN LONDON.

MESSRS. W. J. & H. THOMPSON report as follows:—38, Mincing Lane, London, 8th March, 1894.

The Produce Markets have been well supplied, and Importers generally continue sellers upon arrival, but prices are fairly steady. Coffee closes with a good demand at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. advance for desirable qualities, including new crop East India. Brazil is irregular and the future supplies uncertain. Latest estimate gives 6½ million bags as available for export. Foreign markets are firm. Prices of Indian and Ceylon Teas have hardened, especially for fine grades, the shipments being less than expected, deliveries here increasing. The Public Sales have gone with spirit. Partial enquiries have prevailed for Black leaf China Congou, although the tone of the market is quiet. Fine Ceylon Cocoa maintains the previous value, other kinds being unsaleable, unless at a farther decline. Rice is dull and quotations of Burmah unaltered. There is not any material change to report in Sugar, pending the settlement of the American Duty question. Slight fluctuation has occurred in Beet, and the market is steady 88 per cent. March to May, 12s. 10½d. New crop offers at 12s. 3d. per cwt., f.o.b. There is little ready Sugar available. The few sales made in Cane-grown have been at previous quotations, chiefly for low brown kinds. Pepper is at length firmer, and Cochin Ginger again dearer. A good business done in Zanzibar Cloves. Prices of Cinchona Bark have recovered in proportion with the Java sold in Holland last week.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E B Peacock, B
Mr N Hearle, B
Col S B Miles, ISC
Major T E Rowan, R A
Capt Warren Hastings, ISC
Lieut H C Edwards, ISC
Lieut S Clay, ISC
Dr A G Bourne, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C J Peters, M, 2 yrs
Major-Gen Sir W S A Lockhart, KCB, CSI, ISC, 4 mos
Major J W Wray, ISC, 6 mos
Capt G N Caulfeild, DSO, ISC, 5 days
Capt H N Taylor, ISC, 6 mos
Capt C E Hodgson, ISC, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W B Starkey, B
Mr C N Hall, B
Lieut-Col G H Elliot, ISC
Lieut-Col W H Lyster, ISC
Major T T Vaughan, RA
Major H C Lamb, ISC
Major A Howlett, ISC
Major H L Dawson, ISC
Major F P L White, ISC
Capt L E Elliott, ISC
Capt C W Harris, ISC
Capt G N Caulfeild, DSO, ISC
Lieut H N Waymouth, ISC
Lieut G A Dale, ISC
Surg Capt R Shore, IMS
Surg Capt E H Brown, IMS
Condr W J Powell, RIM

INDIA OFFICE, March 6.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

TO BE SURGEON-LIEUTENANTS.

Bengal.—G Lamb, H Burden, J Fisher, E S Peck, C H Evans, S A Harriss, E C MacLeod, C Thomson.

Madras.—A E Berry, H St J Fraser,

Bombay.—B H F Leumann, H Bennett.

THE Society for the encouragement and preservation of Indian Art intends to publish monthly or weekly, it is not clear which, a booklet reporting the work of the Society, and publishing various articles more or less intimately connected with Indian art. From the first number we gather that the Society has granted a gold medal and eleven awards for the small collection of Indian artware sent to the Chicago Exhibition. Among the articles for which awards were given were a Hindu woman's bodice from Sukkur, and a Muhammadan lady's *bhourkha* from Peshawar, which was "made and embroidered by the wife of a member of an old Pathan family in Peshawar." The front of the booklet is adorned with a cart-wheel made of snakes, which we presume to be the coat of arms of the Society.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SPEAKING on March 6 at a Unionist meeting at Yeovil, presided over by Lord Portman, the Duke of Devonshire referred to

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

He would not deny for a moment that the retirement from the post of Prime Minister and leadership of the Liberal Party of Mr. Gladstone was an event of more than personal, and of the highest political, interest. It was a satisfaction to all—to opponents as well as to friends—that, notwithstanding his great age and his increasing physical infirmities, the late Prime Minister had not outstayed his Parliamentary reputation, Whether Mr. Gladstone had been most loved or disliked, most feared or trusted, it was not for us at this time—it must be for history—to say. But whatever history might record upon those subjects, it could never say that Mr. Gladstone had been other than a great figure in our history. (Cheers.) The image which they had known, which had been so familiar to many of those present, could now never be defaced. The picture could never be blurred. The figure which had filled so large a part in our political life departed from the scene of political action in all its strength and greatness. Neither for good nor for evil could his place be filled, and those who had the privilege of hearing the last speech which he addressed to the House of Commons as its leader—perhaps the last occasion on which he might address the House of Commons at all—recognised that his eloquence lost none of its fascination, his language nothing of its stately dignity, and all who heard him felt that, if this were indeed an abdication, it was an abdication of a ruler and leader of men in all the plenitude of his strength and power. (Cheers.)

"A LEGACY OF UNSETTLED CONTROVERSIES."

But if the manner of Mr. Gladstone's retirement left nothing to be regretted, it must be said that the legacy which he left to his successor left, in substance, much to be desired. (Cheers.) That legacy was one of unsettled controversies and questions raised which were not yet ripe for settlement. (Cheers.) During the last ten years, in and out of office, Mr. Gladstone had done little but raise controversies which he had been able to do little to solve. Let them take, for instance, the Irish difficulty. He would not say that Mr. Gladstone had created it, but at any rate he had done nothing to diminish it. The greatest legacy of all that Mr. Gladstone had left to his party was the legacy of the Irish question, which he had fastened like a millstone round their necks, or like the Old Man of the Sea on their backs, and which they could not, if they would, escape from (Cheers.) It would be idle to suppose that this question could be settled until the country had once more decided, and he trusted conclusively decided, that Ireland and the Irish question must be solved subject to the continued control and supremacy of an Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.)

THE QUARREL WITH THE LORDS.

It might have been supposed that that legacy would have been sufficient, added to all those engagements entered into at Newcastle and elsewhere; but if they were to take in a serious sense the last words uttered by Mr. Gladstone, he had added, to all these other burdens the new task of undertaking a quarrel with the House of Lords. If they were to regard that declaration of war in a serious light, let them see what they were to quarrel about. There was one ground of quarrel between the majority of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, but there was only one. Once during last session the House of Lords took a great and important decision. It resolved to reject a measure which had been proposed by the Government and passed by the aid of the closure and the gag by the majority of the House of Commons. The House of Lords resolved summarily and without hesitation to reject the measure. It took that decision under a full sense of responsibility under which it was acting. It took that decision in the full belief that, in thus placing itself in opposition to the will of the Government and the majority in the House of Commons, it was not placing itself in opposition to the will of the majority of the people of this country. It was ready at any time to abide by the opinion of the country upon that question. But if it was sought to fasten a quarrel with the House of Lords on the ground of anything it had done to the measures introduced since the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, he said that was nothing but an attempt to trifle with the intelligence of the people. (Cheers.) The House of Lords had accepted frankly and without reserve the principle of two measures the Government had introduced. Any alterations which the Lords had made in the Employers Liability Bill had been on the side of freedom, and had the time arrived when the people of this country were so indifferent to principles of freedom and individual liberty that they would condemn the House of Lords, for upholding the principles of freedom? The attempt to found a quarrel between the two Houses on such pretexts as those was a ridiculous attempt, and in so far as it was not ridiculous it was a dishonest attempt. (Cheers.)

THE HOME RULE ISSUE.

He admitted there was one broad, clear, distinct issue between them on which the Government had a right to challenge the conduct of the Lords. That question was their action on the Home Rule Bill, and on that the Lords were ready to meet them as soon or as late as they pleased, but to attempt to prejudice their (the Lords') position, to damage the estimation in which the House of Lords was held by the people of this country, by attacks upon an action which was perfectly legitimate, which was in no degree violent, was a manœuvre which was unworthy of a great leader or a great party. (Cheers.) The late Prime Minister was so firmly convinced of the wisdom of his policy that he thought it legitimate to use almost any means which might bring about the result he desired, but nobody believed that Lord Rosebery or many of his remaining colleagues were infatuated on the subject of Home Rule, and he would not believe it of him or them until he saw that they desired to raise anything but a real and true issue between themselves and the House of Lords.

THE LIBERAL UNIONIST ATTITUDE.

It was needless to waste time upon speculation as to what their opponents were going to do. But he might say, on behalf of that part of the Unionist Party with which he was connected, that Lord Rosebery knew perfectly well that from them he had nothing to expect but fair and open and honest opposition. (Cheers. Whatever might be the strength of Lord Rosebery') convictions on Home Rule, they knew that, under the conditions in which he had accepted office, his Government could only be a Home Rule Government. So far as the policy of the Government was directed, directly or indirectly, to bring about that object, he had nothing to expect from Unionists but direct and uncompromising opposition. (Cheers.) But they need be in no haste or hurry. If the new Government were permitted to hang up Home Rule, and devoted themselves to useful legislation, to consider measures necessary for the financial interests of the country, to the strengthening of the Navy—(cheers)—to discharging the ordinary duties of a Government, Unionists need be in no hurry to displace them.

They rejoiced that at the head of the Government was a man who was not indifferent to the interests, greatness, and honour of the Empire; but the House of Lords would not consent to any jerrymandering of the British constituencies under the guise of a Registration Bill.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIPS.

THE undernamed officers embarked at Portsmouth, in H.M.S. "Malabar," on March 9 for stations named:—

"For Gibraltar".—Second Lieuts. H. N. Couchman, F. A. Galbraith, A. P. Macafee, 1st Middlesex.

"For Suez en route to Aden".—Capt. J. D. J. Bishop, 2nd Gloucestershire; Second Lieut. H. R. Phipps, Royal Art.

"For Port Said".—Lieut. and Qrmr. G. J. Lane, Med. Staff.

"For Bombay".—Lieut.-Col. C. M. H. Downing, Majors E. C. F. Holland, K. J. W. Murchison, Lieuts. G. R. Fitz R. Talbot, H. C. Moultrie, Second Lieut. W. M. Ogg, Royal Art.; Lieut. J. W. G. P. Jeffcock, Second Lieut. N. F. Uniacke, 19th Hussars; Capt. T. G. L. H. Armstrong, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. E. L. Mackenzie, 2nd Royal Sussex; Lieut. W. C. Hall, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Capt. H. A. Travers, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; Second Lieut. J. A. Byrne, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieuts. W. St. L. Saunders, F. G. Davies, 2nd Suffolk; Second Lieut. H. D. W. Lloyd, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Capt. W. H. Salmon, 1st K. R. Rifles; Capt. H. M. Browne, 1st East Lancashire; Lieut. W. F. Leader, 2nd Middlesex; Lieut. and Qrmr. R. J. Boddy, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; Rev. R. Collins, Acting R.C. Chaplain; Lieut. and Ridingmr. T. H. Brogan, Royal Art.; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. Anderson, Surg.-Major T. P. Woodhouse, Surg.-Lieut. F. G. Faichnie, Medical Staff; Capt. H. E. Tyler, Lieuts. H. A. L. Hepper, R. P. T. Hawksley, Second Lieuts. F. G. Howard, E. C. Tylden-Pattenson, F. S. Garwood, Royal Eng.; Lieut. B. R. Daunt, 2nd Royal Sussex; Second Lieut. A. M. King, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Second Lieut. C. E. Chichester, 1st Somerset Light Inf.; Second Lieuts. A. H. Babington, H. S. Strong, T. E. M. Lane, H. Le M. Fellowes, F. S. Keen, M. H. Anderson, H. H. Moore, B. D. Fitzpatrick, Unattached List; Surg.-Lieuts. H. W. K. Read, S. H. Withers, Medical Staff.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

LORD DUFFERIN (who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin) was the principal guest, on March 5, at the twenty-first annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Sir Edward Blount presided, and there were also present Mr. Sydney B. Arnold, Mr. Constantine Phipps, Sir Joseph and Lady Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lee, Sir Rivers Wilson, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu. After the usual loyal and complimentary speeches, Lord Dufferin said:—

A PICTURE OF DOMESTIC PEACE.

I desire to express my pleasure at finding myself again among you. Two years ago you welcomed my arrival with a heartiness which was very grateful to my feelings. Since then repeated personal intercourse has strengthened the bonds of friendship between us; and last year, on the occasion of my son's marriage, I and mine received a crowning proof of your good-will in the magnificent present with which you graced Lord Terence's wedding-day. I am sure it will be a satisfaction to you all to know that, so far as outward appearances may be trusted (I will not go further than that), the union has proved a happy one, mainly, I believe, in consequence of the bridegroom having followed his father's example in abjectly and absolutely subordinating his will, his tastes, and his inclinations to those of his wife, a principle which, I am sure, will approve itself to all the ladies present, whether matrons or maids. (Laughter.)

ITS EUROPEAN ANALOGY.

Turning from this picture of domestic peace, I am happy to be able to direct your attention to an analogous spectacle throughout Europe. We all know, and the world at large knows, that the chief end desired and hoped for in England is the maintenance of peace, under whose blessed auspices wealth, civilisation, the triumphs of science, of literature, and of art, and the expansion of human happiness can alone progress; and a commercial body like that which I see before me must, in its essence, be the representative and the incarnation of this desire. I think we may congratulate ourselves that the hopes of peace being maintained are even brighter this year than when I last addressed you. Nor, in viewing the map of Europe, can I discern a single nation to whom it would be advantageous to draw upon itself and its neighbours the risks and calamities of war. As for ourselves, we are in immediate contact with two great Powers—France in Europe, and Russia in Asia.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CZAR.

I observe that many publicists are of opinion that it is upon the fiat of the Emperor of of Russia that the contingency of peace or war mainly depends. If this is the case, I think that Europe is in safe hands, for every day is producing fresh evidence of his Imperial Majesty's wisdom, moderation, and peaceful intentions. That he possesses these admirable qualities I have long known. I remember, at a public dinner given to me shortly before I started for India, I ventured to express my admiration for the character of the Emperor of Russia. In England there is, or rather there was, a certain amount of Russophobia, just as in France you may come occasionally upon some eccentric individual who is less enthusiastic in his admiration for England and her ways than we could wish. In some quarters, consequently, considerable dismay was expressed that a person so manifestly entangled in the spell of Russia should be sent to safeguard the interestt of England in Hindustan.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The result, however, fully justified my predictions, and on my return I was able triumphantly to point out, not only that the attitude of Russia upon our Indian frontier had been correct and friendly, but during the formidable crisis of Ishak's rebellion against the Ameer of Afghanistan, in the course of which, had it chosen, the Russian Government might have done us a deal of mischief, the Czar displayed his accustomed magnanimity and high sense of honour. If, then, from Russia we turn to France herself, we have every reason to be satisfied with the outlook. Of course, it is recognised in both countries that here and there we have divergent interests.

FRENCH COLONIAL ACTIVITY.

France of late has shown, as also have the other nations of Europe, considerable colonial activity, and as we ourselves have long been engaged in similar colonial enterprises, we occasionally run up against each other in the distant cane brakes of Africa, or in the feverish jungles of Indo-China. But what are these paltry squabbles and local contests in comparison with the great stream of tendency of two such glorious nations, who, from the dawn of history, have together held aloft the standards of civilisation and progress in every line and walk of human enterprise? They are but as the ripples and angry splashings which mark the occasional sands and shallows of the mighty river which glides in its main channel with unruffled majesty along its appointed way.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

For nearly a century uninterrupted peace has prevailed between France and England, and during that period I can truly say England has learned to know and to admire France better than ever she did before. There is not a French book of any importance that is not at once translated into English. Every year an art gallery is opened in Pall Mall for the exclusive exhibition of French pictures. The Comedie Francaise has found a second home in London, and its charming artistes as many admirers as in Paris. Our respective Governments are continually communicating to each other their vital statistics, and comparing the results of their experience in every branch of adminstrative science. Both nations are engaged in the same holy war against slavery abroad and disorder at home. Both are intent on solving those social problems which, if duly dealt with, may result in greater well-being to the masses of our fellow citizens. French sportsmen assist at sportsmen assist at our battles, and take a foremost place amongst the boldest of our cross-country riders. French teams and English teams cross over from one country to the other, in friendly rivalry on the river, the football field, or the polo ground. When a sudden catastrophe like the loss of our Victoria occurs, the heart of the whole English people is touched by a genuine expression of sympathy from the French sister service, while the English Queen deputes a special representative to join with mourning France in laying a wreath on the coffin of the gallant MacMahon.

"IF QUARRELS AND BAD BLOOD SHOULD ARISE."

If, in the presence of such fateful and providential tendencies as those which bring us together, quarrels and bad blood should arise between the two nations over a few acres of African swamp or a clump of thatched villages in the tropics, which your diplomatists cannot assuage and solve, the sooner you and France submit them to the discipline I recommended on a former occasion the better. At all events, believe me, that nothing shall be spared upon my part, in my official capacity, to promote that good understanding between France and England for which everyone here present is so enthusiastically anxious; and I can confidently say that never could anyone, who has represented the Queen at Paris, have more reason to be grateful for the courtesy, good will, and conciliatory spirit of those with whom he has had to transact business than myself. (Applause.)

M. BEAULIEU ON ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu urged that peace between England and France was not enough. There must be cordiality also, and he expressed his belief that within a few years the "new spirit" spoken of by M. Spuller would extend to international trade.—Mr. Henniker Heaton responded on behalf of the guests, and strongly advocated the establishmment of a penny postal rate between France and England, which, he said, would cost just about as much as a torpedo boat, and would be the most beneficial means of uniting the two peoples.—Sir Rivers Wilson said that the more Englishmen and Frenchmen came into contact and worked together, the more they would find the difficulty in the way of an alliance disappear. As regarded the Suez Canal, of which he was a director, all he could say was that though the Board consisted of ten Englishmen and twenty-two Frenchmen, there had not been a single difference of opinion of serious import, and their relations had always been of a very cordial character,—Lord Dufferin, in proposing, "The Health of the Chairman," drew a parallel betweeo that gentleman and Mr. Gladstone. He said no Englishman, no matter what his political opinions might be, could have heard without emotion of the retirement from the stage of public life of one of the greatest orators the English Parliament had ever known, and one of the most majestic figures that had ever added to the renown of English history.

THE TRIBUTE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The comments of the Paris Press on Lord Dufferin's speech are highly flattering. The frank way in which the Queen's representative referred to Russia and his own dealings with the Czar's Government when Viceroy of India, is especially commented on. The *Figaro* describes the speech as the event of the day; the *Temps* rather bitterly contrasts French with English diplomacy, to the disadvantage of the former; while the *Journal des Debats* expresses its gratitude to Lord Dufferin for having so outspokenly affirmed his sympathy with France on the morrow of the personal attacks that have been made on him.—The speech appears to have also produced a highly favourable impression in St. Petersburg.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

THE GAMBIA EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM from Bathurst, dated March 4, says:—The West India column, under Major Madden, yesterday occupied the stockaded village of Busumballa, after meeting with but slight resistance. Soon after the occupation has been effected, however, the enemy returned in force and attacked the position. The fighting was of a severe character.

From fuller details of the fighting we learn that it was some time after noon before the West Indian contingent came into touch with the village. The stockades which were destroyed when Colonel Corbet captured the place during the last expedition had been replaced, and a considerable force of natives seemed to be in possession. A few rockets were thrown into the fort and a brisk rifle fire opened. Contrary to expectation the reply was only feeble, and an immediate charge was ordered. The natives fled helter skelter without waiting for the onslaught, and the village was ours again. Major Madden set about strengthening the defences, and while this was proceeding the natives returned in force, and pouring in a galling fire under cover of the long grass and scrub, kept our men fully employed. The machine gun, however, was brohght into position, and swept the brushwood with such accuracy and effect that the natives did not wait for our men's charge, but fled once more without coming to close quarters. Six privates on our side were wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

On March 5, shortly after daybreak, the remainder of the West Indian contingent, with a force of bluejackets and marines, the total strength exceeding 500 men, under the command of Colonel Corbet, started from Sabajee to follow the advance guard. On arriving at Busumballa they found Major Madden and his force still entrenched there, but after a short consultation between the leading officers, Colonel Corbet directed Major Madden to proceed, with his 200 men, against the villages of Jaguar and Brakama.

A telegram from Bathurst, dated March 7, says:—Major Madden's force has had incessant fighting since Sunday.

They were repeatedly fired upon in the march upon Jambur, but reached that post with only one man wounded. The resistance offered by the enemy within the stockades was not great, and after receiving a few rounds they retired without waiting for the assault. Much of the ammunition lost when the bearers in the *Raleigh* expedition bolted was found in the village and secured. Directly after the place had been searched, orders were given to burn the village. The outbreak of flame, however, acted as a signal tr the enemy, and from all sides a hot fire was poured in upon the British force. The fire was returned with steadiness by our troops from within the stockade. The enemy, however, were well concealed among the long grass, and their whereabouts could only be discovered by the smoke from their guns. Captain Campbell brought his Maxim gun into play whenever the presence of any considerable body of the natives was revealed, and in working his weapon he was very ably assisted by Lieutenant John Webb, of the *Phœbe*, the only naval officer with the flying column. It was difficult to gauge the strength of the enemy at the outset, firing coming from so many quarters, and the natives continually shifting their ground. But at the end of two hours' fighting Captain Steele (?) gallantly led the contingent in a charge, when the enemy fled. Our troops fought with the greatest steadiness and the final charge was carried out with admirable dash. The other officers engaged besides Major Madden and Captain Steele (?) were Lieutenant Westmoreland, Lieutenant Cowie, Lieutenant Baines, and Lieutenant Tregear all of the West Indian Regiment, and all escaped without injury. The British loss consisted of Sergeant-Major Pitt, Corporal Clarke, and three men badly wounded, while four men were slightly wounded.

It is now believed by the officers commanding the column that the enemy did not exceed 400, though at one time their force seemed to be much larger. Sixty of the enemy were killed and a large number wounded. Several of the latter were taken by our men and sent back to camp with the wounded. On the dispersal of the natives the stockades were torn down and burned, and the demolition of the village completed. Major Madden continued his march yesterday afternoon upon Brakama.

A later telegram adds:—A message has just been received stating that Major Madden and his gallant men have carried Brakama after a hot fight. The natives fought stubbornly, and their loss has been great. Our own loss is inconsiderable. Brakama has been burned, together with all the native stores there. Major Madden has entrenched himself, and will rest the night before moving upon Gonjur.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND.

The Castle line steamship *Pembroke Castle*, which arrived in Plymouth Sound during Saturday night, March 3, from Southampton, embarked early on the 4th a new crew for the cruiser *Blanche* on the West Coast of Africa Station, and also details to fill vacancies in the flagship *Raleigh* and other ships of the Cape and West Coast Squadron. The drafts numbered altogether 280. The officers who embarked were Lieutenant G. J. Taylor, R.M.L.I., in command to replace the late Lieutenant Arnold, of the *Raleigh*; Lieutenant S. W. Beaumont, R.N.; Lieutenant E. L. Booty, R.N.; Surgeon J. M'Donnell; Paymaster S. E. Elliott; Midshipmen J. A. Duncan and T. J. Hardinge; Gunner R. J. Sweet; Surgeon C. W. Bunton; Lieutenant F. D. Bridges, R.M.L.I.; and Lieutenant Streatfield, R.N. The *Pembroke Castle* left Plymouth later in the day. She is also taking out fifty hospital cots for the flagship *Raleigh*.

A party of seaman with Maxim guns left the gunnery establishment at Portsmouth on March 3 for Plymouth, to proceed in the *Pembroke Castle* for the scene of operations in West Africa.

The storeship *Wye*, Staff Commander J. B. Johnson, refitting at Sheerness Dockyard for the conveyance of naval supernumeraries and stores to Bathurst for the *Raleigh* and other ships of the West Coast of Africa Squadron taking part in the expedition on the Gabia river, has received her sailing orders. She is to be completed in time to sail from Plymouth on March 20.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COLLISON.

Particulars have reached Freetown (Sierra Leone) regarding the circumstances of the second Anglo-French collision in the Samu country. It appears that the conflict occurred between the French and a body of unarmed natives who were engaged under the superintendence of the Frontier Police in making a road to a village named Ncompah. None of the police were killed, but five of the natives were shot, as well as one French soldier. It is not certain whether Ncompah is within the British or French sphere of influence.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE Queen has given directions for the following promotions in and appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Sir Spenser Buckingham St. John, K.C.M.G., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Lloyd William Mathews, Esq., C.M.G., President of the Ministry and General in the Army of his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—James Rennell Rodd, Esq., a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The Queen has granted unto Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Edmund Commerell, her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Medjidieh of the First Class, which the Sultan of Turkey has been pleased to confer upon him as a promotion in that Order.

The Queen has also granted unto Dr. Pestonji Nariman, her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Grade of the Second Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, which his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has been pleased to confer upon him as a promotion in that order.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of William Carnegie Brown, Esq., M.D., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Alfred Charles Trevor has been appointed an assistant secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, in succession to the late Mr. Edward Bright.

Consequent on the retirement of Professor G. T. Brown, C.B., from the position of director of the Veterinary Department, the following appointments have been made in the office of the Board of Agriculture:—Mr. A. C. Cope to be chief veterinary officer; Mr. W. Duguid to be assistant veterinary officer; Major J T Tennant to be principal (diseases of animals division). The services of Professor Brown will continue to be at the disposal of the Board in a consultative capacity.

SIR FRANK C. LASCELLES, G.C.M.G., the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court at Teheran, has been suddenly summoned to London by the Foreign Office. The summons was of such an imperative nature that Lady Lascelles was unable to start with her husband, and will follow in about three weeks.

AFFAIRS IN MATABELAND.

A letter from Mr. Dawson, received at Tati, confirms the news of Lobengula's death from fever. The King's followers are all willing to surrender, and they are coming in to arrange for the places where they are to live. Mr. Dawson buried the remains of Major Wilson's party.

Among the Parliamentary papers published on March 3 were the despatches referring to the shooting of the two Matabele chiefs at Tati by the Bechuanaland Police. Most of the particulars have already been made public, but the evidence of the troopers of the Bachuanaland Border Police is highly interesting.

Mr. Dawson, the Buluwayo trader, in his evidence before Major Sawyer, the Military Secretary, entrusted with the investigation by the High Commissioner, said the first intimation he received of the envoys being detained or interfered with in any way came from Mr. Selous, with whom he had ridden into camp. Mr. Selous said one of the envoys had been shot on the other side of the river. Mr. Dawson at once went to Colonel Goold-Adams, whom he found at dinner, and said, "I hear that something has happened to the natives who came down with me." Colonel Goold-Adams replied, "Yes, I am sorry to say one has been shot in attempting to escape from the guard." Mr. Dawson then expressed his regret at their being detained, and at his not being informed of the fact. Mr. Dawson obtained permission to see the survivors, and Ingubogubo admitted that the occurrence of the previous night was entirely due to the Induna Montuse's action, and that they had been told that if they kept quiet no harm would happen to them. Alfred Tayler, a foreman in the employ of the Tati Concession Company, said that the Induna Montuse was one of the greatest ruffians in the country, and when he came to the camp he was extremely insolent, and shoved the men of the picquet about before he agreed to go with them. He was repeatedly warned. Sergeant-Major Hore deposed that Colonel Goold-Adams told the Indunas that they would be well treated if they did not try to escape, but if they attempted to make off they would be shot. Two of them at once jumped up and tried to escape. He saw one of them stabbing with a blade. A sentry called out, "I am stabbed." This was Corporal Harbord, who was twice wounded He ordered Trooper Knox to fire, and the Induna Montuse fell dead. Almost at the same moment the other broke away, and Trooper Griffiths brained him with the butt end of his rifle.

The following is Lord Ripon's final letter to Sir Heurys Loch on the subject:—

Downing Street, Feb. 16, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th ult., forwarding a report by your military secretary, Major W. H. Sawyer, upon the circumstances in which two of Lobengula's Indunas and also two native post-runners were killed at Tati in October last.

As regards the case of the Indunas, I have to observe that their death appears to have been the result of a series of deplorable misunderstandings. It is deeply to be regretted that, on their arrival at Tati, Mr. Dawson, accompanied them, did not immediately inform either Colonel Goold-Adams or Mr. Selous (by the latter of whom he has taken aside and questioned) of the nature of the mission of the Indunas; and also that upon being questioned, the Induans themeselves should have refrained from giving any intelligent indication of their position as envoys. As I gather that Colonel Goold-Adams was not aware that a letter to Lobengula had been written, which caused envoys from him to appear on the road by which he (Colonel Goold-Adams) was advancing, there seems to me to have been nothing in the circumstances which should have led that officer to anticipate the arrival of natives bearing a message from Lobengula to the High Commissioner. This being so, military considerations clearly justified him in ordering their detention pending further inquiry into their business, which inquiry was for the moment necessarily postponed owing to the temporary absence of Mr. Dawson.

At the personal interview which he had with the Indunas, Colonel Goold-Adams appears to have taken pains to direct the interpreter to impress upon them that they had nothing to fear so long as they made no attempt to escape. Whether their subsequent endeavour to escape was the result of apprehensions for their personal safety, or whether one or more of them had conceived the idea of returning to warn their chief of the advance of a white force, cannot now be ascertained.

As regards the post runners, the military necessities of his position justified Colonel Goold-Adams in ordering their detention, and these men appear to have directly drawn their fate upon themselves by attempting to escape after due warning of the consequences.

Neither in that case nor in the case of the Indunas can blame be attached to the troopers. Apart from any question of self-defence, they would have been wanting in their duty had they failed to carry out the express orders given to them to prevent the escape of the men entrusted to their care.

While, therefore, deeply lamenting these unfortunate occurrences, I concur in the conclusions at which you and Major Sawyer have arrived, and I have to request that you will thank him for the trouble he has taken in the matter.—I have, &c. RIPON.

THE DEBT OF INDIA.

A NEW SCHEME.

The following is from the 'Times' money article of March 6:—

A scheme has been put forward irresponsibly for securing an annual saving on the sterling debt of India. This debt amounts, according to Burdett, to a little over 100 millions sterling, the interest being about 3½ millions annually. This is about a fifth of the yearly 'Tribute,' so called, which India pays to England. It is suggested that it ought to be reduced by conversion into Two and a Half per Cents. Guaranteed by the United Kingdom—of course, on terms agreeable to holders. We offer no opinion at this moment as to whether terms could be agreed upon. Such a conversion is advocated in some quarters, because India is part of the Empire. England has, it is urged in practice, a scarcely limited responsibility for the solvency of India and the plain recognition of that responsibility would also bring privileges. We are shown a shilling for example, on which the words India Imperatrix are indicated under her Majesty's image; and as there is no reference on coins to the Cape or to Canada, for example, this is supposed by some to put India on the footing of equality with the United Kingdom. But it is obvious that, although a guarantee to India might be desirable, it could not be justified at all on general grounds. If any such guarantee is ever given it will be for special and pressing reasons. Mauritius had a 'hurricane loan,' based on the credit of England; Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Turkey, have all rested occasionally on British credit and have so raised loans advantageously. In each case the reason has been special; some physical, political, or financial hurricane has made the operation advisable. The particular trouble of India is the depreciation of her produce compared with gold, and the increase of indebtedness which follows from the "appreciation" of gold, which is a relative term. This is, no doubt, as much a calamity as a hurricane in Mauritius, or a revolution in another colony. On this ground an appeal to England for assistance in economising home charges is intelligible and might, under certain circumstances, and if accompanied by proper caveats and imitations, be legitimate.

LORD ELGIN'S departure from Calcutta on the 30th instant, will be private, and there will therefore be no guard-of-honour. A Viceregal salute will be fired, and his Excellency will be escorted to Howrah by a detachment of the Body Guard. The halt at Lucklow will be from the 31st of March till the 6th of April, and the departure from that place will be public, as also will be the arrival in Simla on the 9th proximo.

THE interest of the Budget statement this year, writes the *Pioneer*, has been to a great extent discounted by the discussions on the Tariff Bill in the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Westland had no surprise to spring upon the country. The public were in no doubt as to whether there was to be a deficit or a surplus. They knew that as there had been a deficit the year before last, and a larger deficit last year, so there was a still larger one to be provided for during the coming year. They knew, too, that one of the chief means by which the Government intended to meet the deficit was the re-imposition of import duties, and that for the rest the watchword was to be economy and retrenchment, or to bring it home more closely, the starvation of public works in one form or another. Nor does Mr. Westland endeavour to veil his inability to provide novelties by any thaumaturgic dexterity in the manipulation of his figures or any diverting comment. It was a dismal work he had to do, and he has done it with all the gravity of the professional undertaker. Perhaps it would be too much to ask even of the rare humanity of which Finance Members are made, that they should wax cheerful in unfolding a statement of which each part serves only to accentuate the gloom of the rest. When you have nothing but bad news to tell, it is doubtless best to be severely bald.

THE *TIMES* ON THE INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

THE writer on Indian affairs in the "Times," in his contribution on March 5 said:—

We have always recognised the difficult position which certain manufacturing interests in Great Britain hold in regard to an Indian import tariff. Nor have we denied that it might be possible to allow a fair consideration to those interests. This, however, is not the moment for re-opening such questions as a countervailing duty on the competing qualities of goods produced by the Indian cotton factories. What we at present have to do with is the growth of an almost universal opinion in India, an opinion shared equally by the Europeans and the natives, that India is not being financed with a single eye to her own interests. India's complaint is threefold. She complains that, in regard to her revenues, she cannot lay on those taxes which are acknowledged to be the taxes most suited to her conditions and her wants. She cannot, to recur to a recent telegram from our Calcutta correspondent, put an import duty on cotton goods, for fear of Manchester; she cannot put on an export duty on jute for fear of Dundee, Yet she is compelled to maintain an export duty of about 9,000,000 rs. upon her own rice, in regard to which she has to face a much keener competition from rival producing countries than the competition that she would have to face in regard to jute.

Her second complaint is that the largest and most embarrassing department of her expenditure is absolutely beyond the control of her Finance Minister. Important results were expected from Lord Dufferin's Finance Committee, and from the searching character which, at the outset, the Viceroy assigned to its inquiries. But, when it became known that the whole question of gold charges in England was to be excluded from its purview, public opinion in India at once realised that, however useful it might prove in regard to inter-provincial adjustments, it was powerless to touch the fundamental problem of Indian finance. We do not underrate either the political or the departmental difficulties involved in this question. As long as India is made to pay for every kind of service and for every charge of control in England, for which the other dependencies of England do not pay, little profit will result from a wrangle over the Bill. As regards military expenditure, the India Office accountants do their best to secure justice from the War Office, and as a mere question of account they make rather a good show of figures. Yet one authority after another in the House of Lords last year denounced the military charges made by this country upon India. It is not a question of account, it is a question of principle; a question which cannot be decided by inter-departmental conferences but only by the British nation. In regard to the civil charges in England, the stringent inquiries by Sir Arthur Godley leave little to be desired so far as items are concerned. The other day the Civil Service Commissioner issued an announcement of certain clerkships to be filled up in various public departments. The terms offered and the prospects indicated by the India Office were considerably lower than those of the Colonial Office for corresponding class of service. The fundamental difference is that the salaries of the Colonial Office clerks are paid by the British Treasury, the salaries of the India Office clerks are charged to the Indian Exchequer. Again, it is not a question of economies in detail, but of the principle involved.

It is often said that Great Britain holds India by a spell. That spell has been nothing more nor less than a slowly matured belief that the Britsh rule is, in the main, a just rule. Signs are not wanting that the spell is losing something of its power. If ever it should be altogether dissolved, no ancient "mantras" or modern political shibboleths will ever regain for us the moral ascendency which we shall have lost.

SHIPPING MANCHESTER GOODS TO INDIA.

ON March 3, in the Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Smith read the considered judgment of the Court (constituted by Lords Justices Lindley, Kay, and Smith), who heard the arguments of an appeal of Messrs. Baerlein and Co., the defendants in the action of Frith, Sands, and Co. v. Baerlein and Co. The appeal was from the decision of Mr. Justice Kennedy of Dec. 6, by which Messrs. Baerlein and Co. were held liable to pay to Messrs. Frith, Sands, and Co. a sum of 10,250*l.* loss on bills accepted by that firm against consignments of goods shipped to Calcutta to Messrs. Arakie Bros., and afterwards Croft, Wells, and Co. The plaintiffs are Messrs. Frith, Sands, and Co., Indian financial agents, London, and the defendants are Messrs. Baerlein and Co., warehousemen, Manchester, and Messrs. Gonne, Croft, and Co., London, who, however, did not appear. The arguments of counsel in the Court of Appeal occupied upwards of six day Several thousands of letters and documents, and a great deal of the evidence taken at the trial of the action in the Court of Queen's Bench, have been referred to. Lord justice Smith said although the plaintiff's claim was founded on contracts in writing entered into in 1890, it was necessary to consider the whole of the business relations between the parties since 1887 (when they commenced) in order clearly to understand the very complicated case presented to the Court. The real difficulty consisted in getting rid of the mass of detail and arriving at the true contractual position of the parties to each other. In 1887 Messrs. Arakie Bros., of Calcutta, had as agents in London Messrs. Gonne, Croft, and Co.—John Croft being interested in the Calcutta firm, and the London firm doing business with Frith, Sands, and Co. In that year Messrs. Baerlein and Co. commenced shipping goods to Messrs. Arakie Bros., the goods being paid for on the "firm order" of Arakie Bros., and Messrs. Frith, Sands, and Co. obtained their usual commission on drafts accepted by their firm. In his evidence in the Court below Mr. Sands said his firm had no interest whatever in the goods shipped, and had no interest in questions of profit and loss; they were simply financial agents. They sent out the documents forwarded from Baerlein and Co. through Messrs. Gonne, Croft, and Co., and received the proceeds of the sales in Calcutta in satisfaction of their acceptances. Their relation to Messrs. Gonne, Croft, and Co. was that of accomodation acceptors. In June 1888 the course of business was altered, and Messrs. Baerlein were to receive a fixed commission of one per cent. The commissions, paid in 1888-89 were substantially ¾ per cent. to Messrs. Frith, Sands, and Co. accepting commission, and ¼ per cent. extra on renewals, and ⅛ per cent. to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China collecting commission, and during this time Messrs. Arakie Bros. were receiving, by the consent of all parties interested free delivery of goods to the extent of 10,000*l.* In July 1889 there was an arrangement between Messrs. Baerlein and Co. and Messrs. Arakie Bros. as to sharing profits and losses, which were devided in the proportions of ¼ and ¾. In June 1890 Messrs. Arakie Bros. gave up business at Calcutta, and were succeeded by Messrs. Croft, Wells, and Co. and, by arrangement in which the plaintiffs acquiesced, the new firm were dealt with on the same terms as the old firm. but some question arose as to the amount of the 10,000*l.*, free deliveries of goods. On the one side it was contended that the documents meant an additional free delivery of 10,000*l.* thus making 20,000*l.* free delivery on the first transaction after the new agreement. The other side contended that the free delivery was never to exceed 10,000*l.* After referring to the extraordinary growth of the business transactions between Messrs. Baerlein and Co. Gonne, Croft, and Co., and the plaintiffs from 1887 to 1890, his lordship proceeded to refer to the final modifications made in November 1890. It was not denied that the plaintiffs did lose 10,250*l.* by having taken up these acceptances, and the defandants were liable to them. The appeal must therefore be dismissed with costs. Mr. Whitehouse, for the defendants, asked for a stay of execution, in order for the defendants to consider whether they would carry their appeal to the House of Lords. Their lordships, considering that there was not sufficient reason for a stay, refused the application.

REFERRING to the letter from Mr. J. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department, on the question of the cotton duties published in another column, the Allahabad paper says the letter is important not only because Mr. O'Conor has an exceptionally wide acquaintance with the details of Indian finance and trade, but because, so far as we know, his is the first voice in India that has been raised in defence of the exclusion of cotton yarns and cotton fabrics from the schedule of the Tariff Act. It is quite possible that everybody else in India might be wrong and Mr. O'Conor right. A careful persual of his letter, however, fails, we confess, to convince us that he has in any material respect shaken the position taken up by the advocates of the re-imposition of the cotton duties. Mr. O'Conor goes back to the history of the duties, and proves by trade statistics that the series of measures adopted between 1877 and 1882, when the duties were finally repealed, in order to rid the duties of their protective character, had also the effect of greatly lessening their importance as a source of revenue.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releaves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE FORTHCOMING SILVER COMMISSION.

A BERLIN telegram says:—The debates in the Silver Commission will be chiefly concerned with the consideration of the four following questions, though they do not form the definite programme for its labours:—

1. Is it probable that the production of gold will suffice, both now and in the future, to cover the demand made on the metal for coinage purposes? Under this head special attention will be paid to the present statistics of the gold supply of the world to the quantity employed, especially in Germany, for industrial purposes, and to the increased demand which may result from the recent measures in India and in the United States.

2. Have a lack of gold and a general depression of prices, resulting from its enhanced value, been noticeable in countries with a gold currency? In connection with this question a thorough investigation will be made into the fluctuations in the price of goods, above all of agricultural products, as well as into the value of land, the standard of wages, and the rate of discount in Germany.

What influence have the fluctuations in the value of silver hitherto exercised on the monetary and economic situation in Germany? The discussion of this point will include considerations as to a probable increase in counterfeit coin of full value, and as to the effect of the fluctuations on the German silver mining industry, on the price of agricultural products, and on the development of German export trade.

4. How could the evils or dangers caused in Germany by the present state of the currency be removed or lessened? In answering this question the possibility of employing silver more extensively for coinage purposes is to be investigated, and the questions will also be discussed—Whether a consequent rise in the price of silver would not be neutralised by the increased production; and whether it would be possible either to restrict the supply of silver, or, by developing the cheque system, to diminish the demand for payments in coin.

The Imperial Treasury, a later telegram from Berlin adds, has distributed among the members of the Silver Commission various documents dealing with the questions at issue. These include a report on the gold mines in the Transvaal; a programme for the discussion of the currency question drawn up some time ago; the draft of an Imperial Coinage Bill, which was laid before the Imperial Diet last session by Count Kanitz; several proposals for the solution of the silver problem by acknowledged authorities; and statistics of silver production in Germany. The last-mentioned document states that in the year 1893 the silver produced from German ores weighed 768 kilogrammes. Two hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and twenty kilogrammes of foreign silver were also employed in the country.

THE HON. GEORGE CURZON ON INDIA.

MR. GEORGE CURZON, M.P., addressed a large number of the members of the Constitution at Club and their friends on March 7 on the subject of "India between Two Fires." Sir George Chesney, M.P., was in the chair.

The question of India, Mr. Curzon observed, was far more important than any matters of party politics or the fate of any Ministry. If India went the Empire of Great Britain would go with it. He desired to avoid saying anything of an alarmist character, or which could arouse controversy, or excite party feeling, for India was above all party politics. The secret of British greatness, he believed, to lie in Asiatic dominion, and especially in Hindoostan, which had been the object of successive conquerors of the Eastern World. India gave us command over the mercantile routes to the East, found wages and food for thousands of our artisans, and poured treasure into the coffers of thousands of our manufacturers. India was not a country; it was a continent, whereon dwelt 290,000,000 in contented subjection to our rule. New circumstances had arisen which had made obsolete the old ideas of Central Asian politics. We used to consider India as vulnerable only by sea, and trusted to our naval strength as its adequate defence. The two Powers whose advance suggested the title of his address were Russia on the west and France on the east. If Russia were ever to reach Constantinople, it would be through India that one of her blows would be struck. France, ever since her humiliation twenty years ago, had been bent on recovering dominion in the East. Of late years there had been a remarkable rapprochement between France and Russia. It was instructive to mark the successive steps of advance which had been made by the two countries. In 1863 the Russian frontier was 1,680 miles from that of India. Russian outposts were now within sixty miles of Herat, which was under British protection. What an enormous advance this was upon 1863. The advance of France had been synchronous with that of Russia. It was in 1860 that she first made her way into Indo-Chinese regions. Now she was advancing towards Bangkok, 95 per cent. of whose trade was in British hands. It was sometimes asked why should not French and English territory in one direction and English and Russian in another be conterminous. The condition of Europe surely gave a sufficient answer.

Mr. Curzon was loudly cheered as he sat down, and received a cordial vote of thanks for his interesting address.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Birmingham on March 7, said the news of Mr. Gladstone's resignation had come upon them as a surprise and almost as a shock. He had known Mr. Gladstone for more than seventeen years, and had never known his energy more remarkable, his resources more infinite, his eloquence more persuasive, or his skill in debate more admirable than it had been during the last twelve months and during the discussions on the Home Rule Bill. There seemed to them no more reason why he should retire now than at any other period during the last ten years. Although he had felt it his duty latterly to oppose to the uttermost Mr. Gladstone's policy, he had never, either in public or private, said one single word derogatory to his transcendent abilities and to his personal worth, and now that Mr. Gladstone had ceased to occupy his great position, he (the speaker could only sincerely deplore the loss which the House of Commons had suffered by the withdrawal of its most illustrious member. Speaking of the possibilities of Liberal reunion, Mr. Chamberlain, while commenting on the choice as Liberal leader of one whose chief distinction was that he was a lukewarm supporter of Home Rule, and the setting aside of another leader who since his conversion had signalised himself by the fury of his newborn zeal for Home Rule, yet thought that the change would prove to be only a shifting of the pawns not an alteration of the game, and that it would be their duty to offer Mr. Gladstone's successor the same strenuous opposition and the same unbending front that they had offered to Mr. Gladstone himself.

Replying to a correspondent who wrote expressing regret that the Employers' Liability Bill as amended by the House of Lords was not passed, and asking whether there was any probability of the Unionist Party introducing a similar Bill, Mr. Chamberlain points out that even if the House of Lords' amendment had been accepted by the Government it would not have touched more than 1 per cent. of the whole of the working classes in the country. All the remainder would have had, without question, whatever advantage the Bill proposed to afford to them and the Government really has deprived 99 out of every 100 men of the benefits of the Bill in order to prevent 1 out of every 100 from getting something better than the Bill. Mr. Chamberlain adds that whenever a Unionist Government comes into power at least as good a Bill will be one of the first items in their programme.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From al Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON BOWER'S "Diary of a Journey Across Tibet" is promised early in the spring. The author crossed Thibet from east to west, covering 800 miles of new country. A list of the many new botanical species found will supplement the work.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Robert Heath, J.P., D.L., £320,000; Mr. Henry John Allan, £92,000; Mr. Henry Russell Greg, £59,000; Mr. Norman Cowley, £52,000; Lord Ebury, £99,3?2; Rev. Gordon Calthrop, £4,041; Baroness Bolsover, £6,161; Mrs. Martha Howell Bennett Combe, £77,055; Mr. A. L. Bruce, £177,673; Mr. Frederick Tooth, £339,472.

ACCORDING to a rumour, current when the mail left, the office of Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, from which Sir Reginald Welby is about to retire, is likely to be conferred upon Sir Francis Mowatt, Auditor of the Civil List, who has for some years been second-in-command of the office of the Treasury. Sir Reginald Welby will remain in his present position until the Budget is produced. Another report is that Sir A. Godley will succeed Sir Reginald Welby as Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. E. W. Hamilton, also a former private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, is likely to succeeded Sir A. Godley at the India Office.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 6.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon Gen Sir W P Radcliffe K C B from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt) to be Colonel vice Gen Sir F Horn GCB deceased.

Welsh Regt.—Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen F Peyton C B to be Colonel vice Gen D E Mackirdy deceased.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut Col H H Cole is placed on half pay, under the provisions of Article 80a Royal Warrant March 28, 1893. The promotions of the following officers are antedated at follows:—Lieut Col S Smith to Dec 11, 1893, vice H H Cole; Major H M Sinclair to Jan 1 1894 vice H Clarke; E R Kenyon to Jan 12, 1894, vice F J Day, promoted; Captains J A S Tulloch to Dec 11, 1893 in succession to Major S Smith; U W Evans to Jan 1, 1824, vice H M Sinclair; E H Bland, to Jan 12, 1894, vice E R Kenyon. Major H Clarke to be Lieut-Colonel, vice T B B Savi, retired; Lieut W C Hedley to be Captain, vice T B Shaw, retired. The following Gent Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants:—W C Macfie, J B Corry, F B Tillard, B W Mainprise, G B Kensington C J Clarke, G J W Smythe, H L Meyrick, E W S Mahon, R J Done, D M FitzGerald Hoysted, C H Foulkes, H L G Bell, D H Montgomerie.

Coast Battalion.—Lieut W Coyle to be Captain vice A Michie deceased.

Grenadier Guards.—Gent Cadet I A Broadwood from the R M College to be Sec Lieutenant in succession to Lieut G G Macdonald promoted.

LINE BATTALION.

Queens (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Sec Lieut A L Bicford is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Bedfordshire Regt.—The following Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—G W G Lindsay, A B Minchin. Gent Cadet H D Selous, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice C G M Adam transferred to the 14th Hussars.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut F A Maxwell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

MEMORANDA—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Sec Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, with anterior dates:—B O Roe, the Conaught Rangers; G J Davis, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); F H Goldthorpe, the Norfolk Regt.; W B Greig, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt; C Mackenzie, the Bedfordshire Regt; A S H Teed, the King's (Liverpool Regt) Qrmr (with local and temporary rank) and Hon Lieut C Grech, Royal Malta Artillery, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS—Col C H Plowden is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

A Distinguished Service reward has been bestowed upon Major-Gen J M H Maitland, CB, Dep-Adjt Gen R E.

Lt-Col J H Wodehouse, C B, on returning to regimental duty with the R A from service with the Egyptian Army, will take over command of the 6th Field Battery in India.

No general officer has to retire during March under the limitation rules. The retirements among colonels are those of Col Hon F C Bridgeman, late Scots Guards, under the five years' rule, on the 27th inst; Col H Locock, R E. Deputy-Inspector Generl of Fortifications at the War Officer, for age on the 28th and Col W Ward Bennitt, late 5th Lancers, under the five years rule on the 31st. No Regimental district command becomes vacant this month. The regimental lieut. colonelcies which fall in are those of the 2nd Bn West Riding Regt. Lt Col E Nesbitt on the 15th inst.; the 2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regt Lt Col C E Partridge, and the 1st Bn. Wilts Regt Lt Col R B Cotton on the 19th: and the 1st Bn King's Own L I, Lt Col G F White, on the 26th. Col W J Garden, A P D has to retire for age on the 17th inst. Major and Staff Paymaster J Browne on the 20th, and Vet Major M F Healy, A V D., on the 8th inst.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS—A B Milne, to Trafalgar (March 5); H M Davies, C M G, to Colossus (March 5)

COMMANDERS—R N Ommanney, to Royal Oak March 14; T B S Adair, to President (additional) for service in D N O (March 14)

LIEUTENANTS—C E Carey, to Vernon (March 9) A Evaretti to Trafalgar, as Flag-Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Domvile in Mediterranean; W H Gervis, to Amphion (March 3; R H Park r, to Wanderer (March 14); E L A Foakes (a) R N R to Vernon (March 6); D J Munro (a), R N R to Excellent additional (Jun 6)

SUB-LIEUTENANTS—A K Waistell, to Sealark, T F T Mitchell, to Liberty, C F L Wasson, to Pilot, C B Crampton, to Nautilus, L C O Mansergh to Martin, temporarily, P E Allen, to Seaflower, all for navigating duties (March 14.)

MIDSHIPMEN—C L Brandon, to Hawke (March 3); H E Hilman and A W Lewis, to Sealark, A E Wood, B A Smith, A C S H D'Aeth, and T Henderson, to Liberty, R A Newton, A F Beale, and H Cardaie, to Nautilus, F E M Garford and P Crabtree, to Martin, M J G Cay and A G Wright, to Seaflower, and E G W Davidson, R S Williams, A V Vyvyan, E L Hughes, and P Johnstone, to Wanderer (March 14).

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 27, 1894.—Surg W G K Barnes, M D. has this day been promoted to the rank of of Staff Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineer has been promoted to the rank of Engineer:—H T Boothroyd (Feb 24).

The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed Sub Lieut:—H G Alston (Feb 24).

MARCH 1, 1894.—Chief Engineer G W Barry has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet Feb. 27.

Assistant-Engineer E J Weeks has been promoted to be Acting Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (March 1).

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers have this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—R W Parry, L J Stephens, C F B Pendleton, H Wall, W R Lawton, C W P S Bartwell, D J Carruthers F J Sercombe W C Sanders.

March 2—Clerk O R Mathew has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

March 5.—The following Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—T F T Mitchell A K Waistell P E Allen. Engineer H Wallis has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881 Surgeon M H Atock M D has been permitted to withdraw from her Majestys Naval Service with a gratuity.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	25	9	23 a.m.	1	13
Suez	25	1	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 25th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	10	...	1
" Madras	..	51	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24.	
10 p.m.	81·1
SUNDAY, MARCH 25.	
6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	88·0
4 p.m.	88·0

THE Duke and Duchess of York received the Countess of Kimberley on March 7, who presented her Royal Highness, on behalf of Lady Harris, with a gift from the people of the Bombay Presidency.

THERE are but two objections, continues our contemporary, Mr. O'Conor has to offer to a protective tariff for cotton goods. One is the traditional free trader's objection, that such duties are unfair to the consumer inasmuch as they raise the price of the scheduled goods. But if the Indian consumers prefer this way of meeting the Finance Member's demands to any other, why say them nay? The second objection Mr. O'Conor has to bring is that the Indian mills would, were a protective duty imposed, devote their attention to the wants of the Indian market, where the fiscal policy of the State will give a profit over and above all other profit, and so gradually abandon the position they have won in the Eastern markets. But there is no reason to suppose that the supply of both classes of customers would be beyond the resources of the Indian mills. Even if India did temporarily lose part of her trade with the Far East, she could easily regain it, for the simple reason that she is more advantageously placed in relation to the Eastern markets than Lancashire. Mr. O'Conor's arguments, in short, have some force as against the proposal to levy a duty only on the finer kinds of cotton imports, but as against a duty on cotton goods generally, in the special circumstances in which India is at present placed, they are far from conclusive.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Greig, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st L North Lanc, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 23.

Montague, Lt, Bengal, 21st P I, on leave, from Kurrum Valley.
Campbell, Capt, Ms, R Highs, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Williams, Major, Ms, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, from Mandalay
Peril, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

O'Brien, Capt, Bengal, 21st Border Regt, on leave, from Moolta.

MARCH 21.

Spring, Capt, Ms, 1st M Lanc, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Montague, Lt, Bengal, 21st P I, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Capt, Ms, R Highs, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th March 1894.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet this week as follows:—

Fort Head-Quarters No. 1 Company.

To-day
To-morrow
Thursday, 29th } 6-30 p.m.
Friday 30th,

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters No. 2 Company.

To-day
To-morrow
Thursday, 29th } 8-30 p.m.
Friday, 30th,

2. It is notified for information that the written and gun drill portion of the examination for Proficiency certificates take place at the Fort Head-Quarters at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

3. There will be class-firing at Coorla to-morrow and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

1. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday, until further orders, at 5-30 p.m., behind the Town Hall.

2. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for C Company every Wednesday, until further orders, at 8-45 p.m., at Church Gate Station.

4. There will be Company drill every Tuesday evening at 5-30 o'clock, behind the Telegraph Quarters, for Members of D Company.

5. There will be Company drill for E Company at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

6. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7 a.m., in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

7. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m., on the ground north of the Municipal Office.

8. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency class at Head-Quarters on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All Candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

9. Members are particularly requested to complete their class-firing before the 31st instant, as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.

REVISED RULES FOR H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP
and
FOR LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY'S CUP (FOR CADETS.)

10. I.—The Competition will take place between squads of eight files, one Officer and four Non-Commissioned Officers, all of whom must belong to the Company, only one squad to be sent from each Company. The Companies (A to G) will compete together and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The Competition will take place on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana on Saturday, 7th April, 1894, at 5 p.m.

II.—If a Company wins the Cup three years in succession, the Cup becomes the property of that Company.

III.—The order in which the Companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the Competition

IV.—Points will be given for the following:—

A—1st, Precision of movements; 2nd, smartness and correctness of dress; and 3rd, cleanliness of arms and accoutrements.
B—Manual and Firing Exercises.
C—Marching in fours and forming to the Front or Rear.
D—Passing obstacles.
E—Advance and retire in line.
F—As a Company changing front as the base Company of a line formation.
G—The Diagonal March.
H—As a Company meeting an attack by Cavalry.
I—As a Company in column forming into line.

11. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Volr N Poole, C Company, from 24th March to 30th April 1894, inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and military saddlery to Head-Quarters without delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Babu Harish Chunder Banerjee, Depy Magte, Midnapur is allowed leave for three months.

Mr T W Richardson, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is allowed leave for twenty-one days; Mr J H Temple, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act.

Mr C J Stevenson-Moore is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Chittagong.

Mr L P Shirres, Balasore, is appointed to act as Magte, Bhagalpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Skrine.

Mr C H Bompas, Midnapur, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte of Balasore.

Babu Kedar Nath Biswas, Depy Magte, Tamluk, Midnapur, is transferred to Bankura.

Babu Nanda Lal Bagchi, Depy Magte, Bankura, is transferred to Midnapur.

Maulvi Mohammad Habibullah, Depy Magte, is posted to Gaya.

Mr W H W Mackenzie, Depy Magte, Gaya, is appointed to have charge of the Jahanabad Sub-division.

Maulvi Syed Abdul Malik is appointed to perform the functions of Collr in Muzaffarpur.

Babu Bisvarvar Bhattacharjya is to be employed as Assist Settlement Officer of the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera.

Babu Fakir Chunder Chatterjee, sub. pro tem. Depy Magte, Bogra, on leave, is posted to Contai in Midnapur.

Babu Satis Chunder Sen, sub. pro tem. Depy Magte, Dinajpur, on leave, is posted to Bogra.

Mr W H M Gunoakhali is appointed to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, vice Mr T D Beighton, on furlough.

Mr R S W Pritchard, Assist Supt of Police, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr C M Wintle is appointed to act in the sixth grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr W B Stuart is appointed to act in the first grade of Assist Supts of Police.

Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Backergunj, is allowed leave for eight days in extension.

Assist Surg Bhola Nath Pal is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the civil station of the Sonthal Parganas.

Surgn-Capt E A W Hall, Offg Civil Surg of Tippera, is allowed leave for one month.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—16 bales wool, 7 bales goat hair, E Khairaj; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 60 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 465 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 1785 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—4002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 249 cwts dill seed, and 500 cwts metheyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts, and 1000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

Clyde s—16 1-2 cwts ivory, Moosa Goolam Mahmed; 20 cwts ivory, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 2½ cwts ivory, M H Adamjee; 7 1-2 cwts ivory, M Mooraj.

Springfield s—19 bales skins, The South I Export Co; 150 cwts dry ginger, Sewjee Ramjee; 102 cwts dry ginger, C Laljee; 1190 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 2015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 12 cwts ramputree, R Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Companion s—8004 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Rheinfels s—227 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 170 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

City of Wakefield s—45 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Westmeath s—4002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 6000 cwts linseed, and 300 cwts myrabollams, and 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Samoa s—2001 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell; 12,006 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Iran s—200 cwts mustard, 1000 cwts linseed and 2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 4002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 485 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 700 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Silverton s—796 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Quantock s—1000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Raisby s—4000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
A J Balfour s—700 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Southern s—2001 cwts groundnuts, Nansee, Khairaj and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kilburn s—13,860 cwts gingellyseed, 2199 cwts mustardseed, 1980 cwts linseed, 990 cwts mowraseed, 980 cwts castorseed and 7920 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—40 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Breckfield s—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 990 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Breckfield s—100 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 495 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lindesfarne s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lindesfarne s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, J M Sons and Co; 5 1-2 chests opium, H Soonder.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Lindesfarne s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lindesfarne s—400 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 1400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Latham, Abercrombie and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Mooraj; 1000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

NOTICES.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892,

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR COLDS,
COUGHS,
HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung
DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE, & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HOWE, BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E.,
Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much [illegible] in telling [illegible] I have taken the Lungili you [illegible] sent me, [illegible] appears to have completely cured [illegible] have been suffering four years from dysentery, [illegible] result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM.

Rowland's
Odonto

An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children; it is most exquisitely perfumed.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; sold by Druggists and Stores.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that ROWLANDS' are the best and only genuine.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee. Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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SANFRANCISCO
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
60, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 3, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

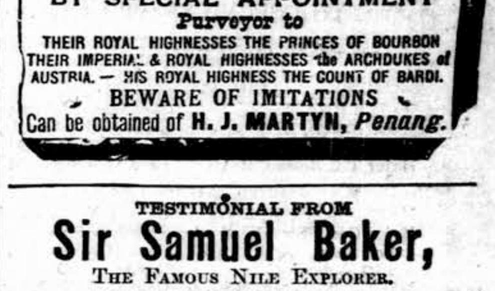
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star.
PINK . Two Stars.
GOLD . Three Stars.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN



Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang*.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

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Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit.
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Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.

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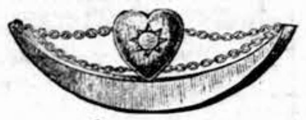
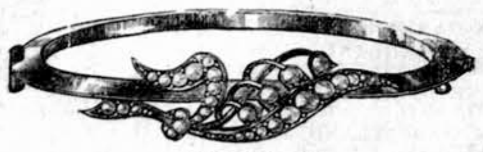
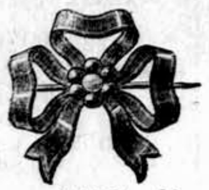

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

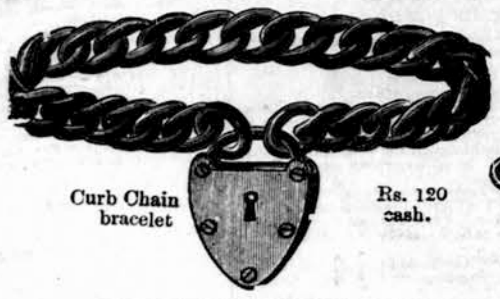

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.


Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.


Curb Chain bracelet Rs. 120 cash.

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CRESCENT & HEART Brooch Rs. 28 cash.

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Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

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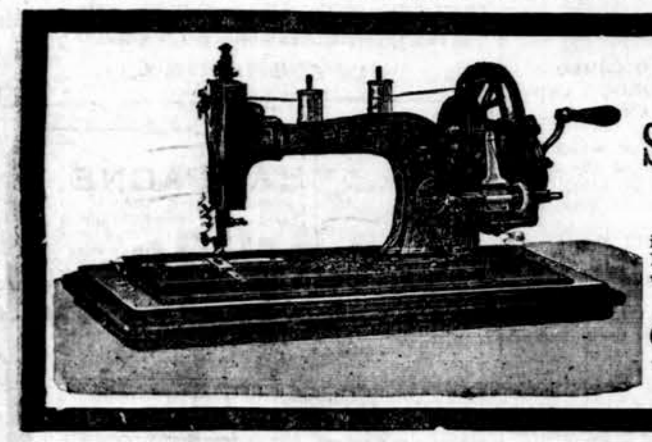

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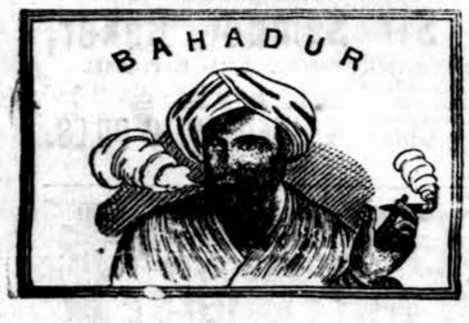

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MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

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Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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Used instead of Table Salt—Tastes like it.

QUICK AND EASY DIGESTION SECURED BY PEPSALIA.

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THE LANCET says—
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PEPSALIA.—Use One Saltspoonful with every Meal.

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By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

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EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
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And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

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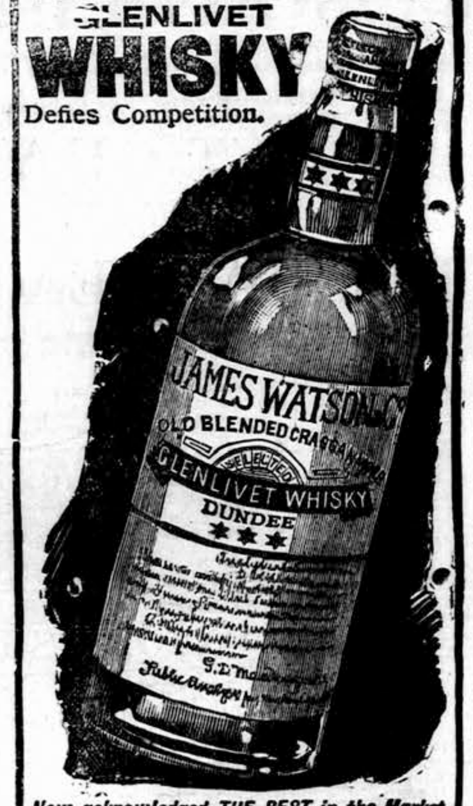

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The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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Capsules of Dr Clin

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

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Japanese Drops

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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

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Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE

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(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

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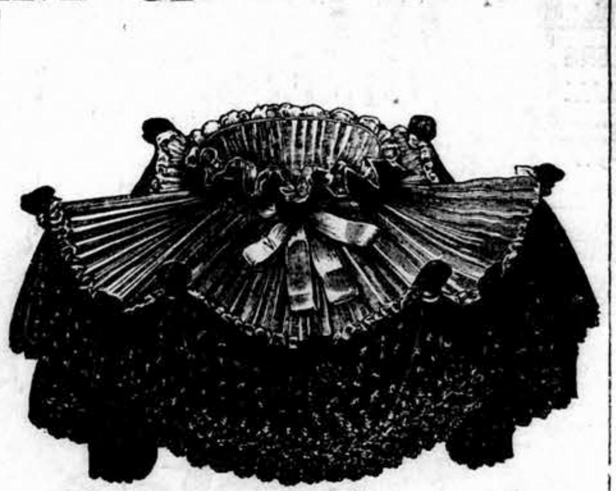

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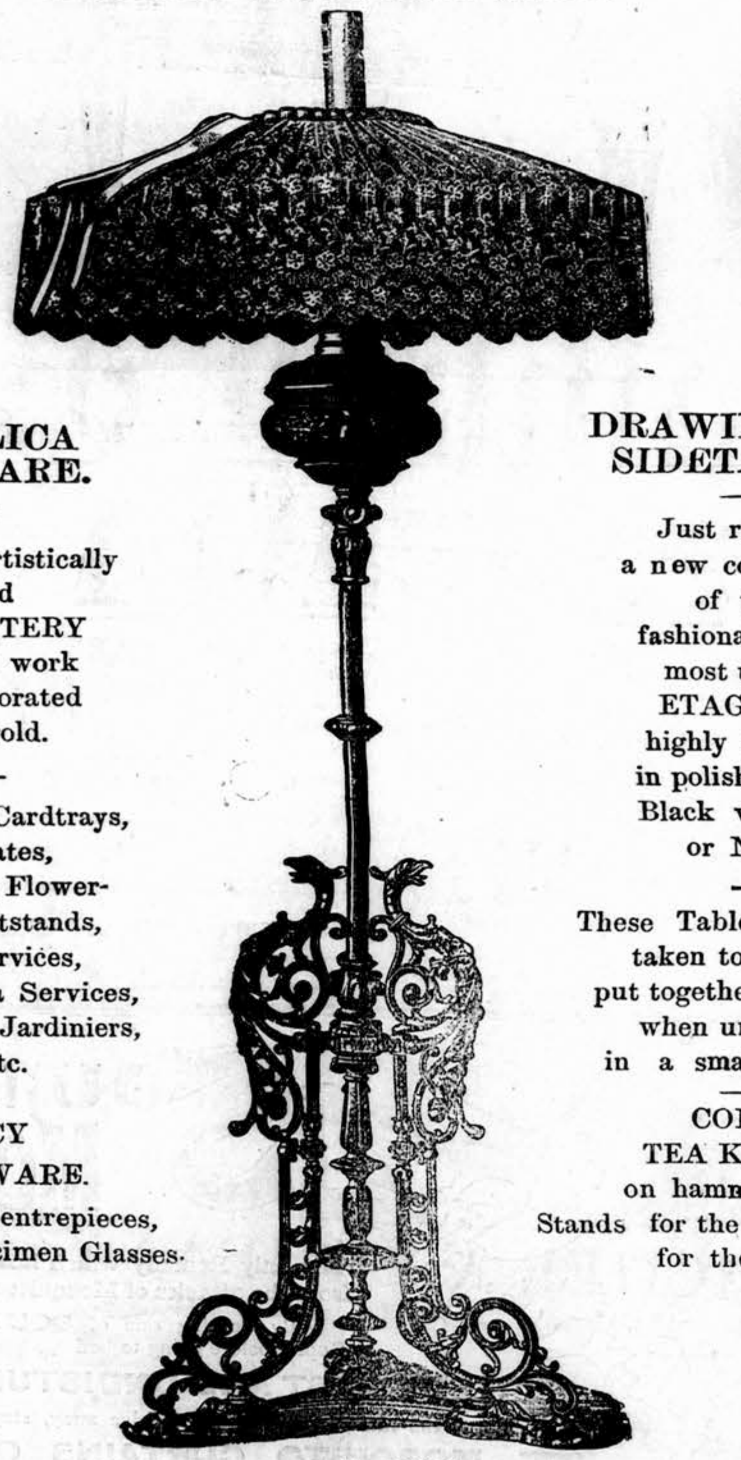

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FINEST QUALITY REAL RUSSIA LEATHER.

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND STYLE.

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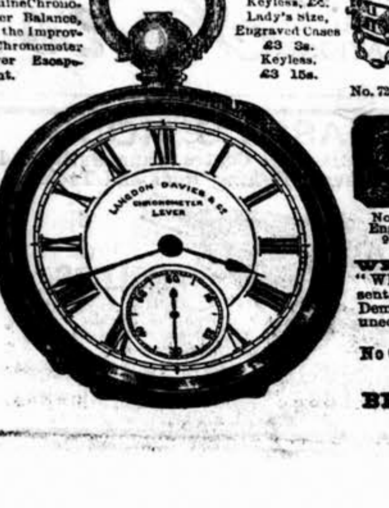
This Watch is admirably suited to the Indian climate, having genuine Chronometer Balance, and the Improved Chronometer Lever Escapement.

15 Jewels, Sterling Silver Crystal Cases, £3 3s. Keyless, £4. Lady's size, Engraved Cases £3 3s. Keyless, £3 15s.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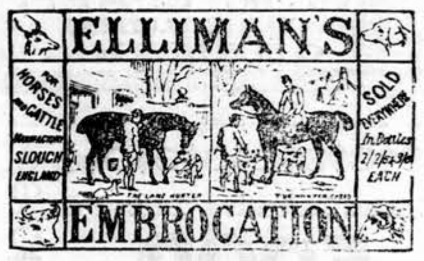

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
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Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
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Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
Haddington,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
Harrington,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
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BRUISES
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SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
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Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by

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GIVING reference to the Advertisement in some of the Vernacular Papers in Bombay by persons professing to offer for sale WHEELER and WILSON'S GENUINE and Original No. 1 SEWING MACHINES, we take this opportunity of cautioning the intending Purchasers and the Public generally against buying such MACHINES as they are not REAL, GENUINE MACHINES at all but Spurious Imitations and in some cases Old Refinished Machine with spurious tables and standards. We are the only authorized Agents for the Bombay Presidency as will be seen from the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company's authority already published, and also given below. Those who thus try to palm off Spurious Machines as being New Genuine Wheeler and Wilson's Machines are liable to be proceeded against according to Law.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay Presidency,
6, Parsee Bazar.

BEING informed that Imitations of Our SEWING MACHINES, as well as Refinished Old Machines, are imported into India and sold under representation that they are New and GENUINE WHEELER and WILSON MACHINES, we hereby certify that the only authorized Agents for the sale of our MACHINES in the Bombay Presidency are Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., to whom all intending to purchase should apply for the Genuine Articles.

N. WHEELER, President,
Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company.
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H. & F. PERRINS'

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POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 20 only.

Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 2¾ inches by 3¼ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy Germen rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

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